

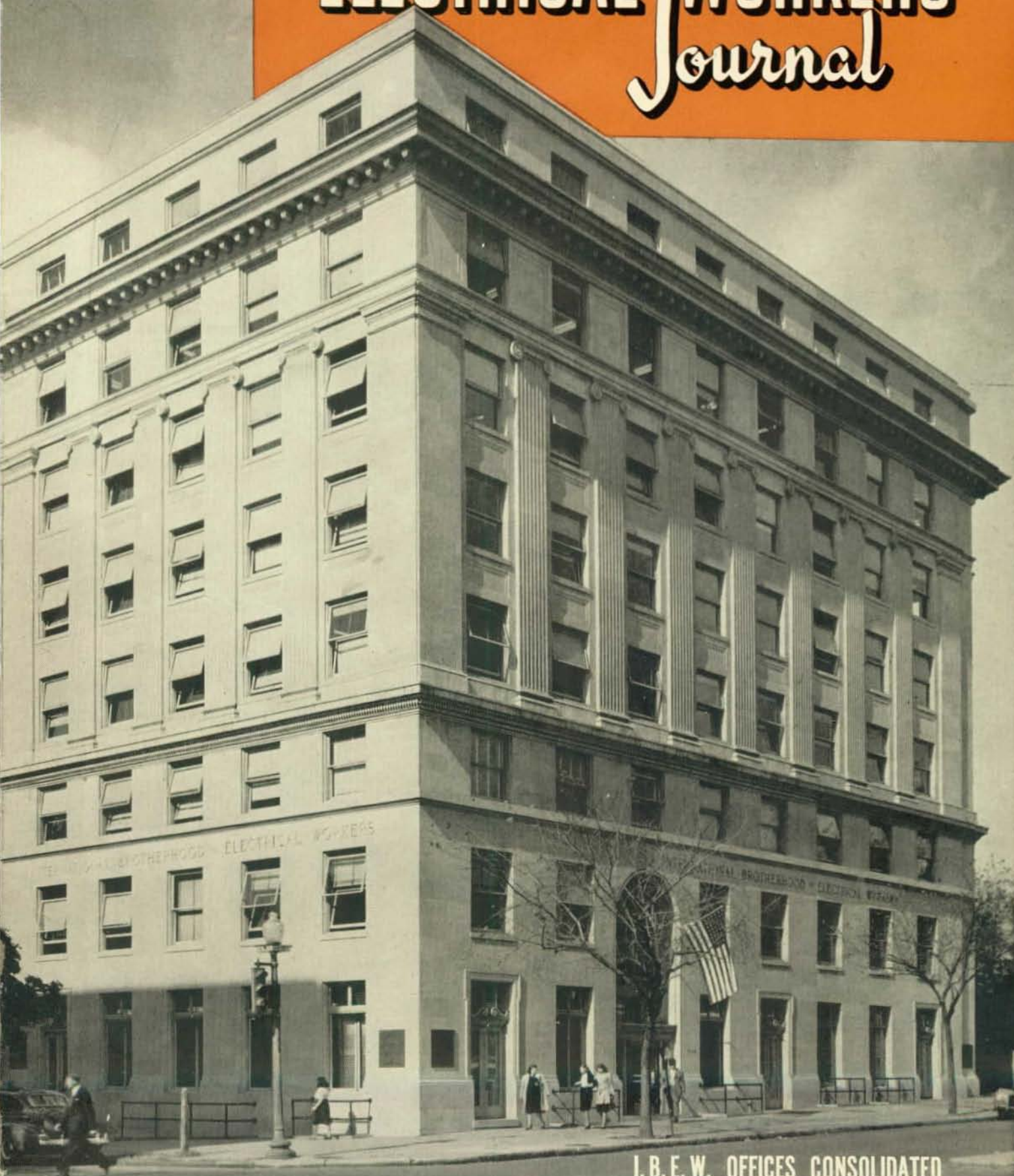
The

VOL. XLVII

JANUARY, 1948

NO. 1

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal



I.B.E.W. OFFICES CONSOLIDATED

(Story Page One)

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ★

Volume XLVII

January, 1948

Number 1



Contents

	Page
I.B.E.W. Offices Consolidate in Washington	1
Executive Council Meeting Report	4
Labor Looks at the 80th Congress	9
AFL Sets Up Educational Political League	13
Editorials	14
Marshall Plan is Defense Against Communism's Rise	16
Technical Notes	18
With the Ladies	20
40-Hour Week Attacked by the N.A.M.	22
Electrical Questions and Answers	23
Short Circuits	24
Airport Lighting is on the Increase	25
New Products Placed on Market	27
Correspondence from the Locals	29
In Memoriam	39

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

D. W. TRACY
International President
1200 15th St., N. W.,
Washington 5, D. C.

J. SCOTT MILNE
International Secretary
1200 15th St., N. W.,
Washington 5, D. C.

W. A. HOGAN
International Treasurer
647 South Sixth Ave.,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District JOHN RAYMOND
2458 Rossini Blvd., Windsor, Ont., Canada

Second District JOHN J. REGAN
Room 239, Park Square Bldg., Boston 16, Mass.

Third District JOSEPH W. LIGGETT
32 Eagle St., Albany 1, N. Y.

Fourth District GORDON M. FREEMAN
Room 1001, 18 E. 4th St.,
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Fifth District G. X. BARKER
415 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Sixth District M. J. BOYLE
1421 Civic Opera Bldg., 20 N. Wacker Drive,
Chicago 6, Ill.

Seventh District W. L. INGRAM
1201 Jones St., Room 117, Fort Worth 2, Texas

Eighth District WALLACE C. WRIGHT
Pocatello Electric Bldg., 252 North Main, P.O.,
Box 430, Pocatello, Idaho

Ninth District OSCAR HARBAB
910 Central Tower, San Francisco 3, Calif.

Tenth District J. J. DUFFY
330 South Wells St., Room 600, Chicago 6, Ill.

Eleventh District FRANK W. JACOBS
4249 Gibson Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.

Twelfth District W. B. PETTY
1423 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.,
Chattanooga 2, Tenn.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHARLES M. PAULSEN, *Chairman*
4937 Cuyler Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.

First District LOUIS P. MARCIANTE
119 Morningside Drive, Trenton 8, N. J.

Second District CHARLES E. CAFFEY
21 Sanford St., Springfield 3, Mass.

Third District OLIVER MYERS
912 Adams St., Toledo 2, Ohio

Fourth District CARL G. SCHOLTZ
1222 St. Paul St., Baltimore 2, Md.

Fifth District H. H. BROACH
130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Sixth District C. R. CARLE
526 Dalzell St., Shreveport, La.

Seventh District CHARLES J. FOEHN
3473 19th St., San Francisco 10, Calif.

Eighth District KEITH COCKBURN
83 Home St., Stratford, Ont., Canada

This Month

THIS MONTH our JOURNAL features several subjects of vital concern to the membership . . . A special section by President Tracy on the second session of the 80th Congress, convening in January, focuses attention on the national legislative scene. Actions taken by this session on the many problems facing the nation are of particular importance to labor . . . Of related interest is an article outlining the establishment of the A. F. of L.

Educational and Political League, formed to direct labor's efforts in ousting foes from Congress and the state legislatures . . . A new feature, "Questions and Answers," offers interesting technical information. Members of our Brotherhood are invited to submit questions and efforts will be made to obtain answers by experts . . . Our inside back cover is featuring a 1948 calendar, which can be detached for ready reference.

★ AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

POSTMASTERS: Change of address cards on Form 3578 should be sent to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Published monthly and entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.—Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage as provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922. Subscription price: United States and Canada, \$2 per year, in advance. Printed in U. S. A. This JOURNAL will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is closing date. All copy must be in our hands on or before this time.

I.B.E.W. *Offices Consolidate in* THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Merger Results in Improved Service to Membership; Microfilming System Adopted to Save Space; Mailing and Printing Facilities are Improved

By J. SCOTT MILNE
International Secretary

TO BRING greater efficiency while at the same time effect savings in operation, the Executive officers decided to abolish dual headquarters and move all facilities of our Brotherhood to Washington, D. C., site of the International Headquarters. The step taken by the Executive officers has resulted in a number of office management improvements and in more efficient service to the I. B. E. W. membership.

Improvements Are Listed

Some of the principal improvements resulting from this action by the Executive officers include:

1. Removal of the mailing and recording files systems from Springfield, Ill., to Washington, D. C., and combining them with the facilities at the International Headquarters.
2. Adoption of a new and improved mailing system which gives greater numerical output of mailing units than the system in use by the Brotherhood for many years.
3. Adoption of a microfilm system for permanent records and correspondence, thereby eliminating a great many bulky files and the necessity for considerable storage space.
4. Combining the printing and publishing facilities of the Brotherhood into one organization in Washington. This will result in

greater effectiveness in production and mailing of the many pieces of literature, organization forms and other material to the membership.

Facilities in One Place

We believe the step in combining all facilities at one place and the introduction of new recording and mailing systems will go far toward helping us keep pace with the modern trends and demands of our business responsibilities. We believe that the membership will receive better, and faster service than it has in the past.

In Washington we have not only the headquarters of the International officers but also the editorial offices of the official magazine, THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, and the research department of the Brotherhood. In these days of rapidly moving events, particularly in the Nation's Capital, there is a growing need for the closest possible cooperation among the various departments of our union. It was felt by the Executive officers that having all facilities literally under one roof would result in an increased output and quicker communication between the Headquarters offices and the membership.

Bringing all facilities together will streamline office management procedures which will give greater efficiency in running the International Office and discharging its many subsidiary responsibilities.

New Mailing System

Included in our general streamlining process will be the adoption of a new mailing system. With an organization as large as the Brotherhood, we need a quick, efficient way of handling direct mail and for any special mailing pieces we

may wish to send out to the membership.

In adopting the new system of mailing we have made a marked improvement in the mailing function of the Brotherhood. Your International officers have investigated various methods of mailing and have adopted the one which it was felt most effectively met the requirements of the union.

One of the most spectacular improvements being made in the office change is the adoption of the microfilming method of records, storage, filing and preservation. Our Brotherhood must be progressive in all of its activities and in utilizing the microfilm technique we are following that tradition of progressivism.

Negatives Are Saved

Microfilming is a photographic system whereby documents, letters, membership cards, correspondence, certificates, etc., are reproduced on photo film. The film is reproduced on a negative 16 millimeters in width and stored in small reels or spools. By this method a small spool of microfilm can preserve the contents of a whole case full of correspondence.

During the war greater advances in the use of microfilm were made chiefly due to the use of V-mail for overseas correspondence. For example, it would take 46 mail pouches to carry 140,000 letters while the same number of pouches would carry 9,600,000 V-mail letters.

Moreover, the negative is preserved so that letters can be rephotographed if the original print is lost. This amount of V-mail—46 pouches—could be carried in one transport plane while 65 planes

would be required to carry the same amount of regular mail. The United States Government and the United Nations are utilizing microfilm for their official records. A public law has been passed which provides for microfilming all Government records. The Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor has handed down a ruling on the use of microfilm for records by employers and prime contractors. The original records can be destroyed and the microfilm copies will be considered as official by the Wage and Hour Division.

Microfilming is as revolutionary in its way as was the typewriter when it was invented. The micro-

film instrument can copy 120 pages of type in the same length of time the average typist can copy two pages with her typewriter.

99 Per Cent Space Saved

The microfilm system adopted by the Brotherhood is known as the Film-a-Record method and saves approximately 99 per cent of floor space. The contents of 160 letter files can be stored in a 16 mm. Film-a-Record microfile requiring the space of one letter file. The contents of 16 letter files can be microfilmed and put into space no larger than a desk drawer. This system reproduces records at the rate of 3000 or more records per hour.

Moreover, the system will reproduce, in micro-photography, printed, written, inked and pencilled writing or illustrations.

A reading instrument is used when consulting the records. The microfilm spool is placed on the machine, the film run through and an enlarged picture of the contents appears on the viewer.

The International Secretary's office of the Brotherhood maintains a record of every local member. A record of his application for union membership, application for death benefit, his monthly dues receipts, a record of his death, payment of the benefit to the family, and all papers concerning his death are kept on file.

The consolidation of the two offices has made it necessary to obtain more space for office use and much of this is being obtained through displacement of files and the substitution of the microfilm records occupying considerably less floor space.

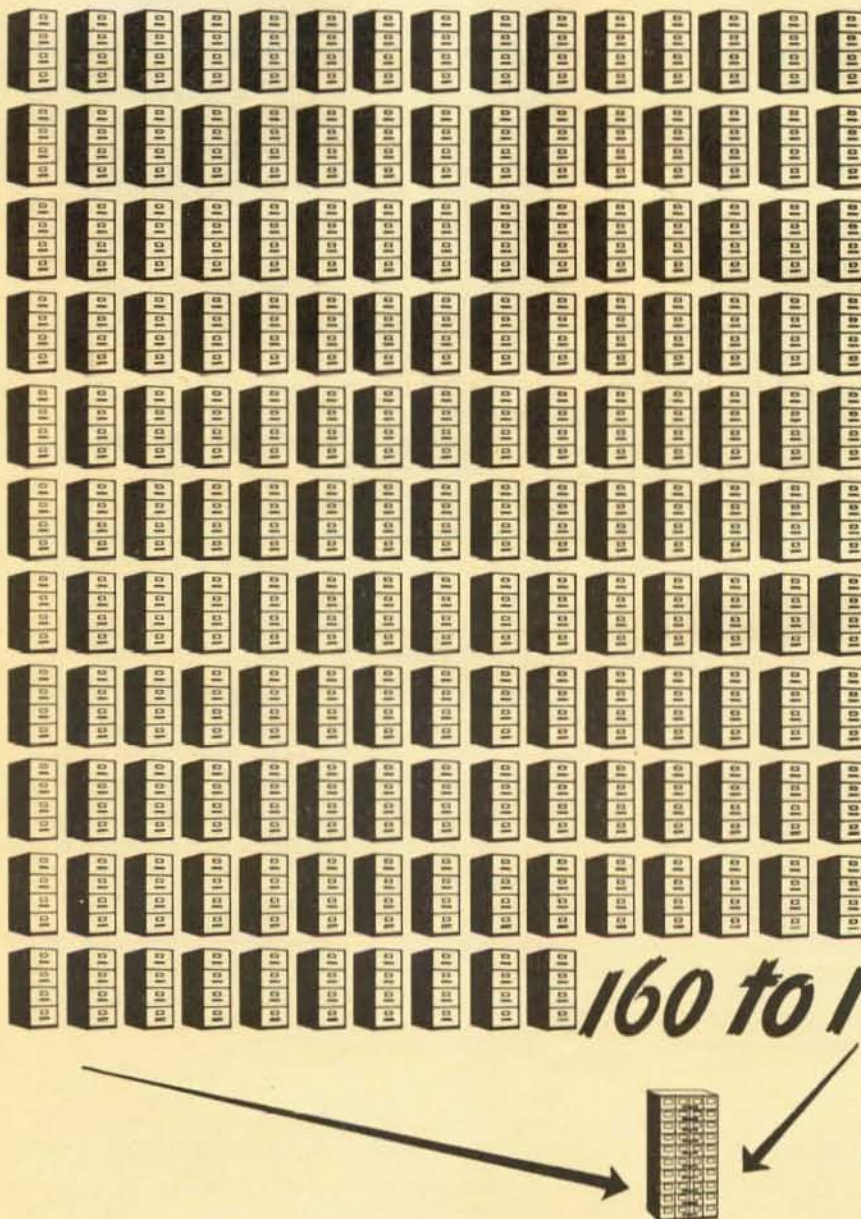
When the Film-a-Record system was installed, trained installation supervisors were obtained to instruct office personnel in the use of the machine and in the preparation of records for filming.

A five-year active file of all records will be maintained. Each year the earliest of the five years will be microfilmed. In this way no additional file cabinets will be needed, the current records can be filed in the cabinets released for microfilming.

Here are a few specific examples of space saving through the use of microfilm:

Membership applications are 3 by 5-inch cards bearing information on both sides. Before microfilming was instituted these cards were housed in 104 file drawers occupying 40 square feet of floor space. (There were 7500 cards per drawer). When both sides of all of these cards have been filmed they will be on 260 100-foot rolls of film. These rolls can be stored in three and one-half drawers of a file cabinet, thereby releasing about 30 square feet of space.

Death benefit applications are on documents 8½ by 11 inches with



Graphic Illustration of Space Saved by Microfilming

information on both sides. There are 75 drawers of these with approximately 4900 applications per drawer. Filming of both sides of 1500 applications per roll and using 260 rolls will require three and one-half cabinet drawers. Thus all 75 drawers of the original documents will be released.

Dues receipts are on forms 3 by 5 inches and housed in 800 file drawers and 120 cabinets—a total of 14 million documents. After microfilming these documents will be reduced in space to 32 of the original



800 drawers which they filled before.

Following Modern Trend

In adopting the microfilm system our Brotherhood is following the practice of America's most successful business concerns, the Library of Congress, War and Navy Departments, and the National Archives. The illustrations with this article indicate pictorially some of the space comparisons.

This is more than a matter of convenience since it will reflect a direct saving in floor space which is today, in this time of high rents, an important monthly economy item in regard to overhead expenses of our International.

Another improvement which your International Office is making is that of combining the printing and publishing facilities in one place—Washington, D. C. The rapidly-moving events of national importance to the membership require immediate editorial and publication service on our many projects ranging from our national magazine to forms for the locals.

Improved Service

The International Office will be responsive and sensitive to the needs and requirements of the membership at all times. Improved service to you, the membership, will be the standard of the International Headquarters.

Pictured above are the mechanical devices by which microfilming is achieved and a clerk showing the relative size of the film and the records it displaces. In the top picture, a clerk feeds papers into the machine where they are photographed at the rate of over 150 per minute. Double-sided material is fed through twice. The operation is entirely automatic. At the left a clerk uses the viewer whereby the records are read. Dark objects appearing on the screen are cards with the lettering appearing in white. Prints may be made from the negatives if it is so desired. The picture at lower right shows the roll of microfilm on which the stacks of cards have been recorded. In the foreground is a sheet of paper and in the upper righthand corner of it is one frame of the microfilm on which it is recorded.

Executive Council Meeting

Minutes of Fourth Quarterly Meeting of the International Executive Council, Beginning December 8, 1947, in Washington, D. C.

All Council members were present.

Minutes of the last Council meeting were approved.

The Auditor's quarterly report was studied and compared with previous reports, then filed.

An appeal for funds from the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, Inc., was discussed and referred to the International President's office.

For Retirement Pay

Miss Mary Greeley has been employed in the International Office for over 41 years. Miss Nell Rogers has been with us for over 40 years. Mr. M. H. Hedges has been our Research Director for over 23 years.

The Council received requests to place these old employes on retirement pay. After due consideration the requests were granted, effective January 1, 1948. This was done in accord with Article III, Section 11 (eleven) of our Constitution.

Our Next Convention

Communications were received, asking that the Brotherhood's 1948 Convention be postponed or cancelled and that the proper amount of the Convention Fund be transferred to the Pension Fund. These requests came from Local Unions 77 of Seattle; 134 of Chicago; 454 of Susquehanna, Pa.; 494 of Milwaukee; 813 of Roanoke, Va.; 886 of Minneapolis and 1403 of Wilmington, Del.

Each Local gave its reasons why it felt the 1948 Convention should not be held. Our law now provides for two-year Conventions. (The next one is scheduled for Memphis, Tenn., in September 1948.) It would be necessary to amend our law by a referendum vote to change this.

Any proposed amendment (between Conventions) to be submitted to referendum, must have the approval of the Executive Council. After due consideration the Council regrets that it does not feel justified in approving this proposal.

No Notice of Payments

C. W. Hobley has a withdrawal card. He makes his payments direct to the International Office. He failed to protect his benefits by going in arrears. In a letter to the Council he states:

"This is not the first time I have been behind in payments, but it is the first time the penalty has been enforced. I have never been short of funds for these payments. It is just that they had been forgotten. . . .

"Although the Constitution states that no member is entitled to a written notice of payments due, I would like to recommend that this . . . be revised or amended so that I. O. members receive a notice

before they are allowed to become out of benefit. . . . I appeal to you . . . to adopt the above mentioned amendment."

The Council cannot adopt any amendment to our laws. It can only approve or disapprove of any proposed amendment (between Conventions) being submitted for vote of the membership. The Council does not feel justified in having Hobley's proposal submitted for such vote.

Council Action of 1943

March 23, 1943, a circular letter was sent all our Local Unions, signed by our former International President and Secretary. It transmitted, among other things, this action of the Executive Council:

"It is further ordered that no Local Union shall permit a non-member of the Brotherhood to secure membership in their local union unless such applicant is employed at the time of his application, on our jurisdiction of work in the jurisdiction of the local union issuing the membership."

Local 1264 of Mobile, Alabama, wrote President Tracy about the above. He referred the question to this Council. We hold that in 1943 it was, and is now, an administrative matter. Therefore, it is referred to the President for administrative purposes.

Investigation by the Council

At its meeting last September the Council received an appeal from A. J. Bannon of Local Union No. 66, Houston, Texas. He had been defeated last June for reelection as Business Manager of this Local. Our Constitution prevented the Council from entertaining the appeal because it had not been taken within the required 30 days from date of the International President's decision.

However, in his appeal Bannon made certain statements and claims against the International President. These were of such a nature that the Council felt they should be investigated. Council Member Carle was designated by the Council to represent it in conducting such an investigation.

The investigation was thorough and complete. Carle made a full and detailed report to the Council, submitting substantial testimony and documentary evidence. This does not support Bannon's statements and claims against the President.

Appeal of Local 73, Spokane

Members of Local Union 73 (a mixed local) of Spokane, Washington, were working on the permanent Hanford Atomic Project in Pasco, Washington. They applied for a separate charter for the inside men.

After this became known, the Business Manager of Local 73 wrote the International President asking that "we be given sufficient time to poll our membership." Much correspondence passed between the International and this Local.

Finally, after investigation and after conferring with the district Vice President, the President decided to grant the new charter. Directions were then given to carry out the decision. Those members of Local 73 coming under jurisdiction of the new Local (No. 112) were ordered transferred to the latter.

Jurisdiction of the new Local 112 embraced territory in addition to that of Pasco. Other Local Unions were involved but only Local 73 has appealed.

Refused to Cooperate

The President directed that beginning with June, 1947 dues of the members involved were to be paid to the new Local, not to Local 73. The record shows the Business Manager-Financial Secretary of Local 73 delayed and refused to cooperate in the transfer. He appealed without complying with the decision rendered.

No appeal could be recognized until there had been compliance, as required in Article XXVII, Section 16 of our law. Finally, before taking further action, President Tracy gave the Local Union President and Business Manager 48 hours to comply. They then complied.

The International President directed that traveling cards be issued to all members of Local 73 working in the jurisdiction of Local 112. Also that all proper initiation and other fees and dues (less per capita tax forwarded) collected by Local 73 after June 1, 1947—from those working in Local 112's jurisdiction—be turned over to Local 112. A check for \$1,054.50 was then delivered under protest to Vice President Harbak for this purpose.

The President of Local 73 then wired the International President that the Local "requests leave to enter Civil Court of Justice under appropriate procedure for recovery of sum yesterday paid over on your order under protest." This request was denied. Appeal was then properly taken to this Council.

Council Studies Entire Case

The Executive Council has carefully studied the entire record in this case. We have weighed all the statements and claims made in behalf of Local 73. We find the President clearly acted in accord with our law and the authority granted, as quoted below:

"Sec. 1. A L. U. may be organized by not less than 10 electrical workers or employes. The I. S. shall grant a charter when authorized by the I. P." (Art. XV).

"Sec. 2. Each charter must state the type of work and the territory or jurisdiction covered by the charter. The I. P. has the right and power to divide or change the territory or jurisdiction covered by any L. U. or to take charge of and direct certain jobs, or projects in or passing through any

territory, when in the judgment of the I. P. such should be done." (Art. XV).

"Sec. 2. Any member desiring to transfer his membership, may apply to the F. S. for a traveling card for a stated time not to exceed three months." (Art. XXV).

"Sec. 3. If a member is in good standing and not under charges, the F. S. shall grant the card without a vote of the L. U. upon payment of all dues in advance for the full time for which the card is granted." (Art. XXV).

"Sec. 3. The I. P. is empowered as follows: . . . (2) to decide all questions of law, disputes or questions in controversy however arising, all his decisions being subject to appeal, first to the I. E. C. and then the I. C." (Art. IV).

"Sec. 1. No L. U. shall start action in a court of law against the I. B. E. W., or against the decision of any International Officer or the I. E. C., until it has first exhausted all its remedies through all the courts of the I. B. E. W. . . ." (Art. XVII).

What the Evidence Shows

The evidence shows the new charter should have been granted. Local 73 did not properly look after the territory or the membership involved. The members (inside men) at Pasco had not been properly serviced by Local 73. They were entitled to their own local. It appears the officers of Local 73 were mainly concerned in collecting the initiation fees and dues from the membership involved.

The record plainly shows that from the beginning the officers of Local 73 were determined to delay, obstruct and prevent the President's actions from being carried out. A wilful effort was shown to evade and avoid our law and impede the Brotherhood's orderly operation. Now, with a grand display of legal twists, bends and phraseology the two officers signing the appeal attempt to defend their claims and actions.

The Executive Council denies the appeal.

President Before the Council

The International President appeared before the Council. He explained the unfortunate conditions that caused him to take supervision over the affairs of Local Union 16 of Evansville, Indiana, last June. It is very distasteful, he related, to feel compelled to take such action to protect our members' interests, as provided for in Article IV of our Constitution.

There was little cooperation between the membership and the officers of this Local. Trouble developed over the purchase of a building costing \$85,000. The building required considerable remodeling, part of it having been condemned. The officers cashed \$134,000 of Government bonds (belonging to the Local) which resulted in a net loss of \$26,000 before their maturity date.

It was claimed the above transaction did not have the approval of the membership. It was not approved by the International. (It is a mistake for our Locals

or their officers to go into the real estate business. It is entirely out of their line. Those who have tried it have invariably regretted it later.)

Other internal matters, and conditions in the Local's jurisdiction, caused trouble. Changes, corrections and improvements have since been made. However, more time is required to dispose of the real estate transaction. Therefore, the President referred the matter to the Executive Council as provided for in Article IV, Section 3 (9) of our law. The Council decided that International supervision be continued until further notice.

About Progress Meetings

The President reported on the Progress Meetings held during the past year in all 12 Vice Presidential districts. He was able to attend 9 of these. International Secretary Milne attended 7 and our General Counsel, Louis Sherman, attended 6.

Executive Council members, also International staff members, attended the Progress Meetings. International officers were brought closer to our membership, numerous problems were dealt with, and much good was accomplished.

Law Used as a Club

The President reported the efforts being made to protect the jurisdiction and earning opportunities of our membership. He explained his actions in connection with a jurisdiction plan to be worked out in the building industry and presented to the National Labor Relations Board and its General Counsel. The Executive Council is in accord with and concurs in the President's actions.

The President also related instances of just how some of our Local Unions have already been damaged by the Taft-Hartley anti-labor Law—how their wages and working conditions have been hit—and how some employers have been able to use the law as a club in collective bargaining.

Political Action

Labor unionists, their families and friends, are now forced to act politically, the Executive Council agreed. There is no choice. Our economic and social gains, our rights and liberties, are being destroyed politically. The alarm must be spread. The Union-wrecking job is yet to be done. The opposition is not so much directed against the Union as against everything it does.

The real effect of the anti-social legislation, and the deals and steals—affecting social services, rents, prices, foods, wage-hour law, school lunches for children of the poor, housing, health, education, social security, flood control, etc.—the real effect of these is still to come.

No true Labor-Unionist can tie himself to any political party. He must be for the friendly individual regardless of party. Reactionaries of both old parties are tarred with the same stick. They have given private favors, not public laws.

And all because Labor Unionists were asleep politi-

cally in November 1946 when the reactionaries walked in. Registration records show only a very small percentage of union members were registered and able to vote. Shame!

The AFL Takes Action

No wonder Congressman Hartley won his primary election by only 27 votes in a working man's district! No wonder one enemy says labor has 75 per cent of the votes but only 25 per cent of the brains!

A halt must be called. So the American Federation of Labor's last convention decided "Labor's Educational and Political League" should be formed. And a conference of Presidents of all National and International Unions (105) was recently held to get the League moving. President Tracy, as an AFL Council Member, reported to us on all this.

This League is to furnish information in various ways to workers, their families and friends, about candidates for Federal offices and issues of the day. Each National and International Union is to set up its own committee to raise funds (voluntary contributions) to do the job.

Each Local to Have Committee

The goal for 1948 is to be not less than \$1 per member—at least 50 cents of this going to the League. Each Local Union is to have its own campaign committee to aid in raising funds and to operate under directions of the National and International Committees.

State Federations of Labor and City Central Labor Unions are to set up State and City-wide committees independent of the Local Unions. Regional Directors will probably be appointed to advise, guide and assist the local groups and to correlate their work.

Our membership, in due time, will be given more information on this entire subject.

Secretary Milne Before Council

International Secretary Milne appeared before the Council. He reported in detail the investments of funds of the Brotherhood and the Electrical Workers Benefit Association. Also the numerous changes made in these investments to protect our interests.

The Secretary reported on the office building owned by the Brotherhood in Springfield, Illinois. Most of our printing has been done there, and mailed from there. Considerable matter had to be sent back and forth between Washington and Springfield. All this caused much delay, proved costly and wasteful.

Therefore, all operations are being moved to Washington. The Executive Council adopted a resolution authorizing and directing the International President and Secretary to sell the Springfield building.

About Bonding of Officers

The Secretary reported on the changes made in handling the bonds of Local and International officers. The bonding agency and company have been changed.

In the future all work connected with bonding will

be done by the bonding company, not by the International office. The position, or office, held by the Local Union officer is to be bonded—not the individual. All this will greatly reduce the cost to our Locals and to the Brotherhood.

Wage Schedule of Employees

Secretary Milne explained in detail the wage rates of the 140 employees in the International Office—the discrimination, unfairness and abuses found in these. He related the corrections that have been and are being made.

He reported the favoritism that had been shown certain Local Unions in handling their reports, posting their records, and in receiving other services. This favoritism, he explained, had been stopped.

The International Secretary discussed our Pension Fund with the Council. He gave details. He also dealt with the amendments, made necessary by the Taft-Hartley law, to the Employees Benefit Agreement (with the National Electrical Contractors Association).

Want Standing Restored

JOHN R. LOLIO: In 1942 he deposited his withdrawal card in the International. He entered the Navy and did not obtain a Military Service Card. In 1943 he was dropped from membership for non-payment. In 1946 he was readmitted into Local Union 211 of Atlantic City, N. J. (initiation fee waived). Now he wants his standing restored. He could easily have protected himself by merely asking for and receiving a Military Service Card. For this reason the Council regrets it must deny the request.

DAMASE LACROIX: During his illness in 1946 he believed his dues would be carried by Local Union 561 of Montreal. But the Financial Secretary neglected to make out the official receipts. Lacroix did not protect himself by asking for or insisting upon getting his receipts. So he was dropped from membership for non-payment. We have repeatedly urged that members protect themselves by getting their official receipts. However, this case was referred to Council Member Cockburn for inquiry before final disposition.

Pensions Approved

The following applications for pension were approved:

<i>Membership In the I. O.</i>	<i>Formerly of L. U.</i>
Black, Louis H.....	3
Hagan, James J.....	3
Shanbarker, Joseph G.....	18
Spalding, Wm. B.....	46
Lowry, Thomas C.....	48
McCarthy, Jeremiah.....	103
McCarthy, Lawrence.....	103
Olson, Harry M.....	134
Lease, Alva Clifton.....	196
Brown, Wm.....	213
Archer, Harvey Allen.....	285
Feindel, Daniel.....	296
Davies, Thomas.....	302
Davis, Edward W.....	302
Soosar, Michelrain D.....	349

<i>Membership In the I. O.</i>	<i>Formerly of L. U.</i>
Thomas, Lee R.....	405
Walker, Wm. T.....	481
Andrews, Keith Wm.....	528
Tuck, James B.....	594
Taber, Richard D.....	595
Goodman, W. C.....	611
Roberts, Walter.....	677
Arnold, James T.....	695
Breese, Sidney M.....	713
Lehr, Frederick W.....	734
Hansen, Neils Peter.....	1025
Gerrey, Ernest C.....	1072

	Membership in L. U.
Boemer, Albert D.....	1
Koenig, Henry P. (Second Time).....	1
Roth, Theobald	1
Timpe, Ben	1
Truhe, John	1
Andersen, Jacob	3
Boyne, James	3
Dittmar, William A.....	3
Haberman, Arthur	3
Hegeman, Howard E.....	3
Hildebrand, Charles	3
Kalshoven, George	3
Magnus, Morton	3
Moriarty, William	3
Nekut, Henry	3
Roehrig, Albert	3
Schneider, Philip R.....	3
Carter, Arthur A.....	6
DeLong, Charles C.....	6
Hurst, Ernest G.....	6
Jones, Benjamin P.....	6
Mantler, Max	6
Sephton, Charles E.....	6
Conley, Frank	9
Conley, Fred	9
Curran, Thomas	9
Giroux, Walter H.....	9
Griffin, Chas. L.....	11
Hadley, Frank	11
Mears, John D.....	11
Trimmer, T. L.....	26
Maben, Bethel W.....	34
Coe, George	38
Hart, Charles	38
Shoemaker, Charles H.....	38
Taskey, August E.....	38
Snyder, John C.....	39
Sutherland, Herbert J.....	39
Craighead, Emmett H.....	40
McCann, Orville	40
Welch, Wm. J.....	43
Hansen, N. S.....	46
McCrea, John K.....	52
Doak, Henry S.....	58
Hammond, Harry	58
Knowles, George L.....	60
Closs, Carl	65
Doak, Clarence S.....	65
McKinney, Earnest	65
O'Neill, H. Lee.....	77
Porter, James H.....	77
Deaton, W. D.....	84
Chabot, Ernest A.....	90
Torkelson, John F.....	96
Bugniazet, G. M.....	98
Seiss, David	98
Deters, Joseph	101
Hallinan, Thomas	102
Hamer, Joseph	102
Buckley, Joseph	103

Membership in L. U.

Talbot, Edward J.	103
Broils, H. S.	116
Copeland, H. A.	125
Nendel, Arista	125
Rurey, Benson M.	125
Zirckenback, Walter L.	130
Burke, Harry	134
Charley, Thomas H.	134
Froehlich, George	134
Jennings, Geo. W.	134
Mattoon, LeRoy N.	134
Moloney, John	134
McLaughlin, Geo. B.	134
O'Rourke, Michael J.	134
Samuelson, Ben	134
Schwartz, John J.	134
Sladek, John H.	134
Stiles, R. O.	134
Wickum, E. H.	134
Ayers, Hilliard F.	136
Astle, Henry	138
Muir, Robert J.	138
Ulrich, John F.	180
Woland, Wm. H.	180
Mellon, Geo.	200
McDonald, James	213
Sumner, G. E. C.	213
Watt, F. W.	213
Doberstein, Earnest P.	214
Maus, C. A.	226
Lalondo, D.	230
Farrell, Clarence A.	280
Hennessey, J. R.	292
Brown, Charles M.	309
Ziegler, Chris. F.	309
Carpenter, A. G.	323
Gibson, William	325
Roper, Frederick H.	339
Turner, Peter	349
Harris, George	354
Carlson, Oscar	364
Odom, W. L.	382
James, George I.	401
McQuoid, Joseph	435
Cox, Charles C.	444
Brewster, Charles	494
Craig, Edwin W.	522
Campbell, Tom	532
Flanagan, Frank	532
Leslie, George	561
Davis, Gomer T.	567
Adams, Guy W.	569
Reese, R. E.	584
Murphey, Maurice Wm.	601
Saltmarsh, Edward	636
Jarvis, George Thomas	654
Dierhimer, J. P.	697
Ohmart, Otto	702
Pair, George Washington	725
Mills, Howard Jay	731
Cherry, John Fred	734
Howard, Harry Elmon	734
Britt, Istockles	817
Curry, Joseph George	869
Holmes, John M.	912
Walker, George O.	1057
Sells, George W.	1245

Pensions Denied

The Council denied these pension applications:

MICHAEL CLEARY, L. U. 3: Our office records show his birth date as August 28, 1888. His pension

application shows August 15, 1882. Acceptable evidence of correct birth date is required.

CHARLES EKELAND, L. U. 3: Our records show he was born September 17, 1883. His pension application shows 1882. He will not be eligible until September 1948 unless acceptable evidence of correct birth date is given.

LOUIS LATREMOUILLE, L. U. 31: Numerous arrearages occurred in his standing—in 1922, 1924, 1925, 1928, 1929 and 1930. He gives his reasons for these arrearages. Fact is, he failed to get his official receipts. The Council has no choice in such cases.

G. T. CRICKS, L. U. 134: His application was denied at our last Council meeting. He lost his continuous standing in 1934. His Financial Secretary now asks reconsideration. We have again examined this case but regret we cannot, under our law, change the previous action.

ROBERT BROWN, L. U. 164: He went in arrears when his dues for May and June of 1928 were not paid until September 14 of that year. If his future dues are paid within the required three-month limit, he will be eligible in July 1948. Nothing displeases us more than to feel compelled to deny this type of case. Our law is clear.

ORA E. REYNOLDS, L. U. 197: The previous Council denied his application in March 1943. He had an arrearage in 1929. The facts have not changed since then. He will be eligible for pension in November 1949 if there are no more arrearages.

JAMES A. NORRIS, L. U. 584: Our office records show he was born December 27, 1883. He now contends the date to be one year earlier. The Council deeply regrets the matter submitted to support his claim is not acceptable. He will be eligible December 1948 if dues are paid within the time required.

Corrections of Birth Dates

Acceptable evidence having been submitted, corrections are now made in the birth dates of: Arthur G. Collins, Edmund F. Kline, Frederick Lee, George Tischler and John Ward, all of L. U. 3; William O'Neil, L. U. 9; William Baxter, L. U. 11; Thomas Leslie, L. U. 16; J. W. Kelsey, L. U. 125; Charles Radford, L. U. 353; Lawrence Haase, L. U. 494; and G. A. Brown, L. U. 1037.

The Next Council Meeting

Having completed its immediate work the Council adjourned late Friday, December 12, 1947. The next quarterly meeting will begin Monday, February 16, 1948.

H. H. BROACH,
Secretary.



Labor looks at CONGRESS

By D. W. TRACY, President



Part I

WE ARE presenting a special section devoted to problems and personalities of Congress.

We are offering this special section in order to focus attention on some of the principal problems of 1948 as we see them. And we also want to point out some of the key figures in Congress, in both parties, whose activities will prove important to the welfare of our Brotherhood and to labor generally.

The problems of 1948 are many and we have made no attempt to outline them all. We have tried to indicate some of the chief situations, trends, and problems with which labor will be faced this year.

In looking into the new year we have indicated some problems

which will be in the direct jurisdiction of Congress and others in which Congress will have an in-

Editor's Note

Your International President has prepared this special section on Congress for our JOURNAL. Mr. Tracy is exceptionally well qualified to speak about Congress. He has not only had long experience as a leader of union labor, but he has served in high office as Assistant Secretary of Labor and hence, knows the problems from the point of view of the Executive Department.

This section is recommended to all the membership since the work of Congress is important and we feel that your International President has made an important contribution in helping us understand that body and what it means to the laboring man.

direct, but an important influence.

We all recognize that Congress as our national legislature is playing an increasingly important role in the welfare of the world. Whether we like it or not the trend in the last 20 years is toward a greater and greater degree of legislation. Problems which a number of years ago would never have come before Congress are now given immediate and thorough attention, either by direct legislation or by action on related issues.

For example, we are all familiar with the old saying that "Everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it." The weather happens to be a very important factor in the living cost of the average American.

In recent months we have had severe droughts in the Southwest

and the old "dust bowl" conditions have returned, in part at least. We have the word of the Secretary of Agriculture that the result of these weather conditions has been to reduce crops for human food and livestock feed.

It does not take much imagination to see that the weather has thus made a severe dent in the wage-earner's envelope through increasing the cost of food he buys. These general bad weather conditions result in action by Congress. Soil conservation laws are passed, aimed at protecting our farm lands. Laws are passed to support farm prices and to help the livestock breeder through loans for feed in short supply.

The weather is only one of many outside conditions which result in laws and action by Congress. Let's look at foreign affairs, for example.

Too many of our people think that "foreign affairs" or "international relations" are things which diplomats talk about, or foreign correspondents write about. The plain fact is that foreign affairs affect our daily life far more than any of us think. Let us look at a few ways the international situation affects our lives.

The whole war situation itself is one of the results of "foreign affairs," but let us examine more immediate activities. As a result of the war, there was a breakdown in Europe's transportation manufacturing and communication system. These breakdowns have added to the poverty caused by the war. A poverty-stricken Europe—and everyone admits she is—cannot manufacture enough to supply her own needs or to trade with the rest of the world.

Aid for Europe

Faced with this condition, Europe must call on the United States for help—help to feed, clothe and heat her millions. She must call on the outside world for steel, oil, electrical materials, and other key items to help get her sick economy back on its feet. All of this is now resulting in a tremendous European Recovery Program which Congress is working out both on short-range and long-term bases.

This program will affect our lives through price changes, through pressures on certain parts of our economy, but most of all in the long run in helping avoid war, communism and in restoring health to Europe.

We all want Europe to return to normal conditions for this means peace and trade.

Another important area in which Congress has a marked influence is the field of construction and building. Now all of us are interested in building, both commercial and residential. Legislation on materials, on housing and on other phases of building has a very important influence on the wage-earning abilities of our membership.

It is hardly necessary to point out that it was Congress which passed the Taft-Hartley law and all of us know that this has virtually turned back the clock on labor progress. Everyone in our Brotherhood and in all trade unions is interested in preventing this law from becoming stiffer; our aim is repeal of the law.

It is apparent, therefore, that practically every phase of our economic and business life is regulated directly or indirectly by Congress. We hope, then, that all the members will study the work of Congress and make a special effort in this year of 1948 to see that we get the right kind of Congress so we will get a square deal for labor.

Part II

Forecast for "Forty-Eight"

THE YEAR 1948 will be an important one for labor.

Unsolved problems from 1947 and new ones in the new year will present labor with decisions it must make in its own interest.

The new year is one in which co-operation, fair play, and moderation will be necessary to achieve the goals of labor. Let us look ahead and see what some of these problems are in relation to the new session of Congress.

1. High Prices

The high cost of living promises to remain a big issue in 1948.

Congress can pass laws and the Executive departments can carry them out, but there are certain hard facts which are going to make 1948 a tough year for the wage-earner.

As the high cost of living goes up and up, the wage-earner's income goes down and down. It was the alarming rise in prices which accounted, in a large part, for the special session of Congress which convened on November 17.

So conservative a magazine as the *United States News* has pointed out that there has been a big decline in buying power of the wage-earner. The *News* has said that in 1944 under price control the aver-

age person in the U. S. had buying power of \$1,057 while by the third quarter of 1947 this buying power had dropped to \$934.

But there is still great and unsatisfied demand for goods and services. This demand, in spite of the drop in individual buying power, is much greater than supply. And until supply catches up with demand, there will be real hardships in fighting the high cost of living.

To add to the living and the price problem is the crop outlook for 1948. Both corn and wheat will be in shorter supply than experts had at first thought. This will mean less food and feed for domestic and for export use. And these shortages add to the difficulty of filling the demands which are so pressing.

2. New Labor Laws

Some of the anti-laborites hope to put more shackles on labor this year. Congressman Hartley, co-author of the Taft-Hartley law, has announced that he will offer amendments to an already burdensome law.

We have seen a steady effort made in the past several weeks to tear down the Fair Labor Standards Act. This effort will continue as "increasing production."

There may be more "little Taft-Hartleys" passed by the states—and we should never overlook the states when it comes to watching out for labor's interest.

There are two hopes regarding new labor laws. One, this is an election year and many a Congressman will not want to make more enemies of labor when it may mean his seat in Congress. Two, labor has said that it is going to fight against new laws and will fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

3. Will Step Out Politically

This year will be an active one for organized labor in the political field. Labor knows that its welfare is at stake, particularly in the congressional elections. The American Federation of Labor at its San Francisco convention authorized the organization of Labor's Educational and Political League.

This action was followed up by the organization in December of this league, with a definite program of action for 1948. Every member of our Brotherhood can help labor and help himself through working with the league—and above all by registering and voting.

4. Housing

Housing for the average man, and particularly for veterans, has been one of the most serious home front problems of our post-war period. The handling of the housing problem—or we should say the mishandling—has been little short of a scandal.

Our Brotherhood has more than an ordinary interest in housing since we are concerned with an important part of construction, home-building and the installations.

We would like to look forward to some really helpful activity in housing by Congress, but we admit, we are not optimistic.

We do believe that the "pipelines" of supply are in fair shape and are improving all the time. This will mean that the acute materials situation will be made easier as time goes on. We believe that despite all that has been done to delay the housing program that 1948 will be a banner year in build-

LABOR'S WORK SHEET FOR CONGRESS

1. REPEAL TAFT-HARTLEY LAW

2. CURB HIGH COST OF LIVING

3. MORE HOUSING

4. STRONG RENT CONTROL

5. IMPROVED EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

6. STRONG ROLE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ing. Home construction will boom, we believe. There will be a great increase in the building of large rental housing units. And there will be a great deal of commercial and industrial construction.

Our membership will benefit materially as this great building program moves forward.

5. General Construction

The thoughts on housing apply in a large degree to general construction. The fact is that we are in great need of all sorts of construction work—roads, bridges, business buildings, churches, schools, and homes. With greater supplies for all sorts of construction work, we all will benefit and the nation will share in the benefits.

6. Education

Education of our children is one great social phase of our nation's

life in which labor takes pride. The fate of our schools has been the subject of much study and investigation in the last two years. It has been found that we need better teachers and better wages for teachers. Teachers are leaving their work to turn to jobs which pay more money.

We need more and better school buildings to keep pace with modern trends in education. We need to give more attention both to teachers and to school facilities.

The attention given to this national educational crisis is resulting in some improvements and reforms in our educational system. We believe that 1948 will see more improvements made in education than at any period since before the war.

7. Foreign Affairs

By no means the least of our

problems will be in the field of international relations. This problem is many-sided and it touches the welfare and safety of every man, woman, and child in America.

First of all, everyone wants to see the United States play its part in helping to keep the world at peace.

Secondly, everyone will look prayerfully toward the United Nations and hope that it will succeed. The widening gulf between the United States and Russia has been the cause of grave fears for many months. And Russia's report that she has the atom bomb has not helped the situation. We all hope the "cold war" does not grow into anything more serious before a peaceful solution to the many problems can be worked out.

Thirdly, there is much work being done in the special agencies of the United Nations in which labor has a stake. Congress is being called upon to act and appropriate the U. S. share in maintaining such important agencies as the International Labor Office, the World

Health Organization, International Children's Emergency Fund, and many others. Electrical workers are particularly interested in these agencies and in those pertaining to telecommunications, safety at sea, international trade, transport, etc. These all add up to helping to make a safer and more peaceful world.

Fourthly, Congress has been called upon to make heavy appropriations to carry out the European Recovery Program. This effort is necessary on humane, political and economic grounds. Yet, we must admit that this program will have an effect on life in the United States. The program will mean pressures for goods in short supply and will mean more cooperation and some sacrifices. But the results in a healthy Europe and in peace will be tremendous.

There are many other big problems to be brought before Congress, but these outlined will give our membership an idea of some of the tasks ahead. We all hope and pray for peace and for goodwill in working out the difficulties ahead.

Part III

Key Men in Congress

THE LEGISLATIVE program of Congress is in the hands of the majority and minority leaders—those men selected by their political parties to take leadership on public questions coming up for consideration.

We would do well to note these men, who they are, how they operate, and what they stand for if we are to understand the fate which is in store for labor at this session of Congress.

The two most influential men in the Senate are Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Senator Vandenberg is serving in his twentieth year in the Senate and is recognized as an outstanding expert in foreign affairs. He is chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee before which all treaties and other matters concerning our international relations come. Senator Taft, as all of labor knows, is the co-

author of the Labor-Management Relations Act, otherwise known as the Taft-Hartley law. He is chairman of the Committee on Labor and Education and as far as labor is concerned is the key man in the Upper House on matters affecting labor. Senator Taft, while not the nominal majority leader, wields far more influence than does the designated majority leader, Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine.

Floor Leadership

The floor leadership is entrusted to Senator White and the member known as the "Majority Whip," Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, who defeated the late and great Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. These men, together with Senator Taft, who is also chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, are immediately responsible for GOP activities in the Senate.

Another figure we have not heard much about, but active in party management, is Senator Milton R. Young of North Dakota. He and the members of the Republican Policy Committee help "mastermind" high strategy in the Senate. The Republican Policy Committee is a cross-section of the party with the conservative wing predominating. The members include the following Senators: (in addition to Taft, White and Wherry) Eugene D. Millikin of Colorado; C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois; Albert W. Hawkes of New Jersey; Homer Ferguson of Michigan; Guy Cordon of Oregon, and Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

Democrats' System

The Democratic party, not being in control, has a less elaborate system of operating in the Senate. Since it is not in control it is not responsible for the legislative program of the body. It does, however, have the burden of trying to get through all of the legislation requested by the President since we still have a Democratic administration.

The Minority Leader and Minority Whip are two able Senators from the Mid-West—Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky is leader and Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois is whip. Senator Barkley is a political figure of long experience, having come to the Senate from the House of Representatives as did Senator Lucas. Both men are able political strategists and fight for the Administration's program. Both voted against the Taft-Hartley bill.

The political leadership in the House of Representatives parallels somewhat that of the Senate. The Republicans, again are in control and hence have a more elaborate organization.

The two outstanding Republican leaders, as designated by their party are Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts and Charles A. Halleck of Indiana. Congressman Martin was minority leader when the Democrats were in control and when they won the House he was elected to succeed Sam Rayburn of Texas who had served as Speaker

(Continued on page 40)

AFL Launches Educational Drive

Labor's Educational and Political League Set Up By 105 Organizations; Leaders Seek \$8 Million "War Chest" Via \$1 Contributions By Members

A DETERMINED effort to oust labor's foes from Congress and the state legislatures will be made in 1948 by the American Federation of Labor working through Labor's Educational and Political League, a new nation-wide organization.

The new political league was formed by the A. F. of L. in a move characterized as historic when more than 200 top officials of the federation's 105 organizations met in Washington, December 4, 5 and 6.

The new league's main objectives are to make an intensive drive to get out the labor vote this year and to inform A. F. of L. members and the general public of the position taken by candidates for office on the Taft-Hartley law. Other vital issues affecting the welfare of labor will also be the subjects of discussion and action by the new organization.

General supervision of L. E. P. L. will be exercised by a national committee composed of the A. F. of L. Executive Council and the presidents of the 105 national and international affiliated unions.

William Green and George Meany, president and secretary-treasurer respectively of the A. F. of L. were named to corresponding positions in the league.

Direction Is Organized

Immediate direction of the league will be in the hands of a 30-member Administrative Committee which will include the A. F. of L. Executive Council and 15 additional members. Five additional members may be appointed if the needs require them, according to authorization voted at the Washington meeting.

Following the meeting of the representatives of the 105 organizations the Administrative Committee met and authorized Mr. Green and Mr. Meany to appoint 43 subcommittees on finance, organization and the selection of an executive director for the league. As we go to press these committees were being named as an executive director had not yet been appointed.

The new organization has called upon the A. F. of L.'s 8,000,000 members to contribute \$1 each voluntarily

to finance the program of the league. Half of the contributions will be turned over to the national organization while the balance will remain in the area where the contribution is made. The L. E. P. L. will have authority to reallocate its funds for use in any state or congressional district where conditions warrant the use of a greater sum than that retained in the particular area.

The program of the league leaves the way open for cooperation with "non-Communist organizations" which see eye-to-eye on political issues. This rules out cooperation with the Congress for Industrial Organizations at the national level, President Green said.

Organization of Labor's Educational and Political League marks the first venture into active political action on a national scale by the A. F. of L. The action called "historic" by many members was described by President Green as an intensification of the Samuel Gompers' policy of "rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies."

"Can't Step on People"

Mr. Meany said the major step taken is an effort to give effect to A. F. of L. policy in the light of modern needs and conditions. Predicting success for the league, Mr. Meany said that "you cannot step on the people and get away with it."

A practical program of political action was mapped in the sessions of the top officials. In the report unanimously adopted by the conference the following are the tasks set for the L. E. P. L.:

"1. A national headquarters shall be set up to assist local organizations, particularly in the field of research and publicity. Its duties shall include:

"(a) Compiling detailed records on candidates, including useful quotations from their speeches.

"(b) Preparing radio material, including recordings of dramatic programs, short spot announcements, etc.

"(c) Preparing model speeches and press releases.

"(d) Preparing models and layouts for newspapers, preparing handbills, etc.

"(e) Preparing special features, with charts, cartoons, etc., for labor papers.

"(f) Coordinating the work of state and local committees through regional organizers or offices to the end that thorough organization may be effected from precinct to state levels."

The conference spelled out the char-

acter of the campaign to be undertaken by Labor's Educational and Political League in saying:

"1. It is of utmost importance to bring about the largest possible registration of union members, their friends, associates and sympathizers and in getting out the votes.

"In this connection, attention is called to action of the recent A. F. of L. convention heartily approving the policy of mobilizing labor's strength so that it can be made most effective on election day. In addition to favoring legislation making either primaries, or election day, or both, legal holidays, the convention recommended that "affiliated organizations and their local unions in negotiating agreements with employers include provisions which would assure the workers a holiday or an adequate opportunity to perform their essential obligations as citizens and to demonstrate the effective part they can, and which they should play in the election of public officials."

"2. The broadest possible cooperation of approved, friendly and sympathetic groups is to be encouraged.

"3. Thought should be given to the manner of enlisting reasonable support of the membership, of employees of federal, state and municipal governments and of political subdivisions thereof not in violation of the Hatch Act, and/or other laws restricting such employees engaging in political activities.

To Include Auxiliaries

"4. Women's auxiliaries should be given representation on committees and be called on for service on all occasions.

"5. The Taft-Hartley law shall be one of the principal issues in noting the candidates' records on that point, as well as measures designed to benefit the workers and their trade unions as well as measures designed for the public good.

"6. The Administrative Committee shall determine the Congressional and Senatorial Districts where the efforts of the league should be most concentrated. Wherever primary elections are the determining factor, stress is to be laid on such primary campaigns.

"7. A constant and ever progressive educational and public relations program is to be engaged in making use of all media of communication and as time and opportunity accord and afford."

Cooperation by all of labor will be necessary to meet the challenge to the

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

Your Journal's New Format

With this issue your JOURNAL appears in new type dress and is re-styled throughout.

A thorough study has been made by experts in typography and presentation who have developed what we believe is a distinctive and readable style for our publication. New type style is used in the headings for the articles and new department heads have been designed for the magazine.

In addition to the physical appearance of the magazine new material is being introduced into the JOURNAL which we feel will be of general interest to the members. Your attention is invited to the "Technical Notes" and the "Questions and Answers" departments. These are additions which are being made in the interest of providing additional technical data for the members of our Brotherhood. The local notes have been given informative news type heads which makes every letter from a local a news item.

In 1948 we hope to present a JOURNAL which will be readable, interesting, informative and instructive. We sincerely hope that the members will give us the benefit of their constructive comments and criticism.

This is your magazine. Let us hear from you on what you think of the magazine and what you want it to publish. Only by working together and benefiting from the comments of the membership can we produce the type of JOURNAL which our Brotherhood wants and deserves.

Challenge to Labor

Labor faces the most serious challenge since the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act in the drive against the 40-hour week.

A determined effort was started—and it will be continued in Congress—to break down the Fair Labor Standards Act, known more familiarly as the Wage-Hour law.

The fight against the law is being made in the name of "increasing production" and "to fight inflation."

Ray Madden, Democratic Representative from Indiana, has pointed out that the undermining technique employed is the same as that used against the Wagner Act and the OPA by the reactionaries and the anti-laborites.

Congressman Samuel K. McConnell, Republican of Pennsylvania, has promised to introduce revisions and amendments to the law. The chief amendment would

be to raise the work week to 44 or to 48 hours. Other amendments would exempt many industries now protected while other changes would reduce the number of workers protected through a change in definition of interstate commerce.

A calculated campaign against the law was waged in November. Big business sent some of its bright boys down with slide rules, charts and long arguments and even sent a Columbia University professor who quoted scripture.

The sub-committee got an unexpected shock, however, when Patrick McDonough of the McDonough Steel Company of California not only defended the Wage-Hour law but said that the minimum wage should be \$1 per hour instead of 40 cents.

The strategy against labor will be clear when the exact nature of the amendments are made known through introduction of a bill in the House and through hearings on the bill.

Labor is forewarned. Let it be forearmed to fight to prevent the Fair Labor Standards Act from being given the Taft-Hartley treatment. This law concerns all of labor. Let labor unite in fighting to keep it.

Under the Taft-Hartley Law

Organized labor is seriously disturbed about the workings of the Taft-Hartley law. A determined effort will be made this year to see that this infamous law is repealed. Our No. 1 objective in the field of labor legislation should be the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

Labor should not, however, forget that there are a number of steps which can be taken under this law. We should not blind ourselves to the things we *can* do by paying too much attention to the restrictions of the law. Let us look for a moment at some of the things we can do.

Step No. 1: *If any local union wants to use the machinery of the National Labor Relations Board, it should file all forms stipulated under the law.*

These forms are Nos. 1080, 1081, 1085 and the Labor Organization Registration Form. Every local union has these available with instructions on using them. Your International office is at your service in the proper filing of these forms with the Department of Labor. Your Brotherhood has been assigned Code No. 1061 under its registration rules.

Remember, if you want to use the NLRB, you must file the necessary papers.

Step No. 2: Get out and organize the unorganized.

An important activity by labor unions not forbidden by the Act is that of organization. Wage earners generally well know that in union there is strength.

Our Brotherhood should, by every legal means, pursue an energetic and hard-hitting campaign of organizing the unorganized. It is possible that the "stimulation" of the Taft-Hartley law will prove to be a means of strengthening our union.

Step No. 3: Become the legal bargaining unit for electrical workers.

We must obey the law of the land and obtain legal certification for the purpose of collective bargaining. Definite procedures have been outlined by the National Labor Relations Board. Winning recognition will mean winning representation elections as conducted by the NLRB. By this time all our unions, we are certain, know the procedures necessary under the law. If there is any question whatsoever concerning the procedures under the Board's present regulations, the local union should communicate at once with the International Office.

Representation elections are held by the NLRB through its Regional Offices and the official in charge is the Field Examiner. Every effort should be made to cooperate with the Regional Office and the Field Examiner in order to assure compliance with both the letter and the spirit of the regulations. We do not want any local to take any steps intentionally or unintentionally which would in any way cast reflection on the organization or which would give the Board grounds for invalidating the election.

In short, if any local union wants to use the procedures of the Board, it should file the necessary papers. In any event, every local union should get out and organize the unorganized electrical workers. Our people should seek to be the legal bargaining representatives of electrical workers. Finally, if our Local Unions wish to use the procedures of the NLRB, they should comply strictly with the law and all the rules and regulations thereunder.

Political Dynamite

The American Federation of Labor is stepping out politically.

We predict that one of the most significant developments of 1948 will be the action taken by Labor's Educational and Political League in the fight for the right kind of members of Congress.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. sounded the call to political activity at the San Francisco convention. He urged that election day 1948 be made a holiday in order that all workers can vote. "We have the votes," said President Green, "if we can get them to the ballot box."

The AFL unions have taken the orderly step of framing a concrete program of action.

Everyone of us has a job to do. Let's show the reactionaries that labor knows how to fight with ballots.

Fighting Totalitarianism



—From the Louisville Times.

Looking for Soft Spots

As we look forward to 1948 we all realize that it will be an eventful year. But one of the developments of the coming year, in our opinion, will be the continued attempt on the part of the Soviet Union to expand its influence.

This attempt is likely to take place in a variety of forms. As this excellent cartoon from the *Louisville, Ky., Times* shows, the Red Army and its political commissars will look for more "soft spots." These soft spots may be the next area into which the Soviet influence will advance.

We think it desirable to note the expanding activities of the U.S.S.R. and to take suitable action both in foreign and domestic affairs of our Government. We do not believe that the cause of democracy will be served by witch-hunting and red-baiting, but we do think everyone should realize the menace of communism for what it is.

In fact, the best way to fight communism both at home and abroad is to build our democracy so strong that it will be unassailable at home and will have such influence in foreign councils that our form of government, instead of communism, will be the pattern followed by the countries now in process of reconstruction in Europe.

We have seen the attempts of the Communists in France and Italy in using the labor unions as tools to accomplish their ends. The events in Europe should be a lesson to all Americans and particularly to every worker in organized labor.

Marshall Plan Is Defense Against Communism's Rise

By GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of Labor

The seven and one-half million workers represented by the American Federation of Labor believe in democracy. In the recent war they worked long hours, many of them fought overseas and all made sacrifices in order to defend the free way of life and crush Japanese totalitarianism on the one side, Nazi



totalitarianism on the other.

We of the A. F. of L. recognized then, as now, that "totalitarianism" means "slavery." We knew we had to stop the slave masters or become enslaved. We chose to defend our freedom. The price of our victory was great. But the price of defeat, loss of liberty, would have been far greater. The Nazi and Japanese threats have been eliminated.

Unfortunately, there is one other aggressive slave system. Though it differs in certain minor details, it is in all essential respects the same. I am referring to the Communist totalitarianism.

Hitler, Stalin, Are Alike

In August, 1939, when Stalin and Hitler made their infamous pact, some people were surprised. The A. F. of L. was not. We had known, from the day they seized power, that Hitler's and Stalin's regimes were almost as much alike as two peas in a pod.

We knew that governments which did not hesitate to murder their own citizens would have no qualms about murdering and enslaving other peoples.

The fighting war is now at an end. But victory for the free way of life has not yet been secured.

In order to win the peace, we must help the democracies in Europe to stay free. We must help them to avoid the fate of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the other countries of Eastern Europe whose people are now Soviet slaves.

France and Great Britain, Italy and Greece, Holland, Austria and other Western European nations—sixteen in all—are striving to keep their democratic way of life.

These sixteen countries that want to stay free will become Russian territory unless they are helped to recover from the devastations of war,

helped to restore their economies and to become self-supporting again. It is to our own self-interest to cooperate with these sixteen countries.

A sound plan for this recovery program has been worked out. It is called the "Marshall Plan." The A. F. of L. is wholeheartedly in favor of the plan and we hope the American people and our representatives in Congress, of both parties, will give it support.

Why do we of organized labor take this position? We know the program will cost billions. We know helping our sister democracies will mean sacrifices for every worker here. We know it means postponing the day when there will be sufficient goods to satisfy all demands of our own people—that it means continued high taxes on our wages—that it means further pressure on the already high cost of living.

Organized labor knows well that taxes, high prices and scarcities hit the little fellow much more than the wealthy. Why then does the A. F. of

Electric Needs

The President's Committee on Foreign Aid, of which Mr. Meany was a member, made specific comment on the problem of electrical equipment in the European recovery program. On page 190 the President's Report says:

"In summary, the reported requirement of electric generating, transmission and distribution equipment from the United States in the first 2 of the 4 years is so small as not to create any major difficulty. Other equipment required for the electric power program would be somewhat more important. While precise information is not available, this other equipment includes some items which are in relatively easy supply as well as some which it will be difficult to provide.

"Generating and distribution equipment required in the last year or two of the program—or possibly not until even later—bulk somewhat larger relative to the capacity of United States equipment producers. The total stated requirement is roughly one-fifth of the current annual rate of outlays for equipment by United States utilities. Given that much notice, it should be possible to meet this requirement without serious inconvenience to electric power consumers in this country."

L. support the Marshall Plan? Why do we believe our country should give to help other democratic nations?

The simple answer was set forth in plain language by the representatives of over 7,500,000 American wage earners at the recent convention of the A. F. of L. After weighing all pros and cons, the delegates decided unanimously that the Marshall Plan merits the unequivocal support of every loyal American. This is what the convention said: "It is to the self-interest of every American worker that the rehabilitation of war-torn Western Europe be successfully accomplished."

Stalin Dislikes Marshall Plan

Self-interest! Enlightened self-interest—that is the basic reason for helping Europe to recover economically. It is far more practical to make moderate sacrifices today to avoid making sacrifices a thousand times as great tomorrow.

Stalin, the Russian Hitler, is trying to move heaven and earth to block the Marshall Plan. Russia knows that if France, Italy and other non-Communist countries fail to receive assistance, they will fall into the Russian basket. Until aid from America comes to turn the tide, Stalin's fifth columnists will continue to have things their way. If we make the tragic choice of saving money and letting Western Europe work out its own salvation unaided by America, it is but a matter of time before we will find a new neighbor on the Atlantic shore.

That neighbor, Communism, will not be friendly to our way of life and will not have our concept of human freedom. Stalin will then be master of Europe. The Communist philosophy will be dominant in the world and we would find ourselves in a most uncomfortable position.

America Faces Dilemma

America would then be confronted with the choice of letting Stalin enslave us, too, or else refusing to bow and being forced to defend ourselves. In other words, the ultimate price of a refusal to put the Marshall Plan into effect could well be a war in which America would be practically alone.

To win the peace and to avert a war, we of labor are giving our backing to the Marshall Plan. The fighting men are drawn mainly from the ranks of labor. More than 90 per cent of our soldiers in World War II came from the mills, factories, offices, forests and construction sites of the nation.

Since labor pays heaviest in human suffering in the event of war, labor has a direct interest in its avoidance.

All of us want peace. The thought of another war is intolerable. However, wishing for lasting peace will

(Continued on page 28)

Annual "March of Dimes" Drive Opens in January

More than \$13 million has been authorized for research and education in the fight against poliomyelitis, according to a report from Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Mr. O'Connor made public his report in connection with the 1948 "March of Dimes" drive sponsored by the National Foundation. The drive will take place January 15-30. This year's campaign is the tenth to be made since the movement was founded in 1937.

Warning that polio is apparently on the increase, Mr. O'Connor said that 1947 was the fifth consecutive year in which the disease has shown a high incidence of victims. In the last five-year period more than 80,000 persons in the United States have been stricken, according to the report.

1,300 Scholarships Given

In outlining the achievements of the National Foundation, the president of the organization said that more than 1,300 scholarships have been awarded. The educational program includes the training of scientific workers, physical therapists, physicians, nurses and other professional personnel whose skills are required in the fight against the disease.

A training and demonstration center in specialized training of physicians and nurses in poliomyelitis has been established in connection with the Knickerbocker Hospital in New York and another center has been set up in Denver, Colo. Other centers are in the process of being established in Boston and Los Angeles and still others are in the planning stage.

Four epidemic teams are on call at the direction of the National Foundation. These teams are from Harvard, Northwestern and Stanford Universities and from the D. T. Watson School of Physical Therapy, Leetsdale, Pa. These teams are sent into epidemic areas at the request of state boards of health.

The president of the National Foundation said that a recent survey shows that the number of children and young people crippled by infantile paralysis has increased some 10 per cent in the last two years and approximately 45 per cent in the last seven years.

In the period 1943-46 the National Foundation marshalled the services of 3,775 nurses to fight polio outbreaks in different parts of the country. The number recruited rose from 40 the first of this four-year period to 2,561



Three-year-old Terry Tullos of Laurel, Miss., stricken with poliomyelitis in 1945 before he learned to walk, has been chosen as poster child for the 1948 "March of Dimes" drive.

in 1946. Recruitment was handled by the American Red Cross.

In outlining the needs of the National Foundation, President O'Connor said that 2,735 chapters of the organization are now active. The dimes and dollars contributed to the annual "March of Dimes" drive are divided equally between the local chapter and the national organization. Each chapter retains half of the money it raises for use in its own community. The other half of the funds raised goes to the national headquarters to help finance a nationwide program of research, education and emergency epidemic aid.

Voluntary Aid Essential

Appealing for aid in the tenth anniversary drive, Mr. O'Connor said, "It is only through voluntary contributions to the annual 'March of Dimes' that the American people can help guarantee continuance of prompt and adequate aid whenever and wherever polio may strike. At the same time, they enable medical scientists to push forward steadily on the broad front of research aimed at eradication of this disease."

Woll Scores Report Of Tax Study Group

Matthew Woll, AFL Executive Council member who served on the Special Tax Study Committee appointed by Representative Knutson, declared that adoption of the recent recommendations of the majority of the committee would mean a revenue loss of approximately \$4½ billion yearly.

Early in November when Woll, the labor representative on the Special Tax Study Committee, filed a minority report in which he took issue with the majority recommendations, he stated that he was reserving the right to file such statement as he might consider warranted by further study of the majority statement presented by Roswell Magill. "There was little or no reference during the committee deliberations to the probable revenue loss that might result from the adoption of the 46 recommendations embodied in the majority report," stated Mr. Woll. "When I tried to secure information on this point from technical advisers of the Ways and Means Committee, I was told it was not available. Through studies we have made independently, the estimates of these losses now included in the supplementary report have been secured from the latest available computations based on current revenue and tax receipts."

Mr. Woll emphasized that the \$4.5 billion estimated loss in revenue would be over and above any across the board income tax cut proposals such as that advocated by Representative Knutson. "The total of \$8 billion to \$8.5 billion proposed as tax reduction by Representative Knutson and the majority of his tax study committee would result in a tremendous slash in federal revenue," declared Mr. Woll. "Yet, if and when such reductions were made, low income groups would still be paying heavy income and excise taxes."

Shanghai Landlords Rob Tenants by "Key Money"

How would you like to pay \$3,500 U. S. money for a chance to rent a home?

The various tricks and ruses used in Shanghai would make the most arrogant U. S. landlord look like Little Lord Fauntleroy, according to reports from the famous Chinese city.

Christopher Rand of the *New York Herald-Tribune* recently sent a dispatch from Shanghai in which he said a journalist acquaintance of his reported that no kind of apartment could be found in Shanghai without substantial payment of "key money"—a fee paid for the privilege of renting.

Improved Lights Raise Efficiency

Improved interior lighting in an office is a principal factor which results in an increased production in office workers, according to a two-year study just completed by the Federal Government under carefully controlled conditions.

The Federal Government, with four Federal agencies and two non-government organizations participating, has just announced results of a two-year study entitled "The Influence of Lighting, Eyesight, and Environment Upon Work-Production" issued by the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency.

The study was undertaken chiefly under the co-sponsorship of the Public Buildings Administration and the U. S. Public Health Service, in order to determine whether or not improved visual conditions would result in a marked production increase.

The results reported of the controlled group indicated an increased production output of nearly 6 per cent when the three factors were improved—eyesight, lighting and environmental conditions. A card-punch operation with a number of workers in the Bureau of Internal Revenue working on income tax returns was used as the guinea pig for the controlled experiment.

Government Experiments

The Federal Government set out to discover what happened to production, welfare, and morale of a group of office employees in two situations; one, under conditions of unattractive to depressing environment with old-fashioned lighting and secondly, under improved conditions in which the proper lighting was installed, the room was improved and the operators were given proper eyeglasses (where needed).

The results, the Government hopes,



will not only be helpful to the Federal Government in planning its working conditions, but will also be useful to private industry in its work planning and engineering problems for proper working conditions.

The experiment was carried forward in stages. Stage I—A card-punch sub-section in the Bureau of Internal Revenue where there was old-fashioned lighting, badly soiled wall and ceiling surfaces, all contributing to a depressing atmosphere, was chosen. The U. S. Public Health Service tested the eyes of the operators and the National Bureau of Standards checked the room for brightness.

Stage II—new lighting fixtures were installed, and Stage III—new lighting fixtures were used and corrections were made in vision and in color brightness and room atmosphere.

A color consultation organization and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness cooperated in the experiment. The Society's consulting engineer spent considerable time in cooperation with the Public Health Service in correcting eyesight shortcomings.

Of particular interest to electrical workers were the steps taken to improve the illumination. The original lighting was provided by two fixtures of the fully direct type in each bay. Each fixture contained one 300-watt incandescent lamp. This equipment delivered an average of 10.5 foot-candles on the working plane with reading variations of from 26 foot-candles maximum to 4-foot candles. Power required was 1.61 watts per square foot and 6.53 candles were delivered per watt per square foot with brightness conditions undesirable for proper working conditions. Brightness ratios were as high as 100 to 1 between the work and machines.

Limit Light Wattage

Proper working conditions required that the wattage be limited to approximately 2.5 watts per square foot, otherwise extensive rewiring would have been necessary. Fixture selected was a semi-direct 4-foot unit containing two 40-watt, 3500-degree, K-white fluorescent lamps, mounted on either side of a central reflector. The fixture was open at the top and shielded on each side by a translucent plastic panel and by cross louvers below. It directed approximately 36 per cent of the light upward and 41 per cent downward. Direct view of the tubes was cut off at about 25 degrees above the horizontal. The fixture was hung in 24-inch stems, 13 feet 10 inches above the working plane.



Before-and-after scenes of office where experiment was conducted

The design required 20 rows of five fixtures each at approximately 7-foot 9-inch centers, hung at right angles to the length of the room. The two rows of fixtures in each bay were switched together to prevent partial use.

In addition to the improved lighting, the color and brightness factors were studied and improvements made therein. The machines were changed in color from black to gray-green and related colors were selected for the walls, floor and trim.

Illumination studies were made in the three stages heretofore indicated and at a three-month interval following all improvements. The illumination in relation to wattage varied as follows:

	1st Condition	2nd Condition	3rd Condition	After 3 months
Watts per square foot....	1.61	2.54	2.54	2.54
Foot-candles per watt, per square foot	6.53	16.73	21.02	18.01

These figures represent a gain in illumination of approximately 176 per cent for a 58 per cent increase in wattage.

With improved conditions of the room, including coloring of machines, walls, etc., the brightness ratio changed rapidly also. In the original condition the brightness ratio was a 100 to 1 maximum on work and machine which was reduced after the

new lights and modifications in decorations were made to 4.7 to one.

One factor which influenced the final results and undoubtedly reduced the figure of net increased production was the change in income tax forms with which the operators were working. In the first year "business information" was not tabulated on the form while in the following year such data was tabulated. This addition required the operator to make some hasty calculations in order to be certain that the final figure for the punch card was correct. Such a step meant an overall slow-down, but in spite of this delay the whole operation showed an encouraging improvement.

The two-year study contains a number of charts on illumination and brightness which would be of interest to various Government agencies and to industry in making changes or improvements in working conditions. Officials hope the study will be useful to engineers and builders in meeting conditions presented by lighting, eyesight and environmental problems.

network, there would still be adequate lighting from the other one to bridge the gap until the first was brought back into service. In this set-up half the fixtures are on one network and half on the other.

The lighting system is a combination of fluorescent and incandescent lighting, with both types in each group of fixtures in the customer shopping area. Daylight is reproduced within the store by this system and a customer sees the merchandise as it appears outside in the daylight.

At display case level, 32-foot candles of light are furnished, far more than is usual under ordinary

artificial light. Low ceilings help make this possible throughout the store with a height of 14 feet on the first floor, 12 feet in the basement and 11 feet in other floors.

Before and after customer shopping hours the incandescent system can be shut off, leaving the fluorescent system remaining which requires less power.

A total of 66 miles of conduit and 225 miles of electric wire have been installed in the system with conduits placed in the building to provide for future expansion.

Fresh air is kept clean in the store by the use of electronic filters. Modern radiant heating, combined with circulation of warm air through the air-conditioning system, insures an even temperature throughout.

The store has automatic lifts and dumb waiters to help expedite movement of stock. Underground chute and conveyor belt from the loading docks in the garage to the receiving and marking rooms in the basement help keep stock moving. The Fisk Electric Co. was the electrical contractor on the job.



Installer at work on one of the junction boxes of the wiring system of the new store in Texas.

Houston Store Has Unique Wiring

(EDITOR'S NOTE—Foley's in Houston, said to be the first complete department store to be built since 1928, has a power demand sufficient to serve a city of 15,000. There are nearly 6,000 separate lighting fixtures in the block-square building. In the belief that the membership would be interested in some of the details of the lighting system, this brief technical note is provided.)

The lighting system of Foley's of Houston, the nation's newest large-scale department store, should be of interest to electrical workers — to those who help manufacture as well as those who install lighting systems.

The new store consists of three separate units: a six and one-half story main store, a garage-service building (connected by tunnel), and a remote warehouse.

The main building is a windowless structure of reinforced concrete with a massive exterior of Minnesota stone. The windowless store requires all artificial lighting with proper adjustments made for daylight viewing of merchandise by the customers.

The lighting system is set up in two great wiring systems, so designed that if the power should go off on one

Exterior view of the new windowless Houston department store which has excited architects and electrical engineers by its unusual and dramatic use of electrical lighting, electrical conveyor systems and electric air conditioning. Power is distributed by 66 miles of conduit.



With the Ladies



A New Year—A New You

By A WORKER'S WIFE

HAPPY New Year! Same old greeting to the same old tired, dissatisfied world. The bells have rung, the whistles blown, we've sung "Auld Lang Syne." Now we're ready to settle down to another year of the same old life. Or are we? Let's stop right now and take stock. All the department stores and other business houses have time out the first of January to take inventory, check records, make changes to improve their business.

Let's Take Stock

How about you? Take stock of yourself and life in your home in 1947. Was it a good year? Perhaps it was. Was it the *best* year you could make it? The voice of my own experience says, "probably not." Well, here's a new year—a brand new, clean slate for a fresh start. That's the wonderful thing about new years. They give everyone an occasion for beginning again—to attain a better life.

Let's forget 1947, its triumphs and its failures and concentrate on 1948.



Let's make a resolution—one big bang-up resolution—to make 1948 the best year of our lives. We've heard a

lot lately, on the screen, in books, on the radio, about the "best years of our lives." Each year as it comes along can be the best year if you make it so.



I know we've said a dozen times on this page that the wife and mother in the home sets the pace for happiness or unhappiness, success or failure. Her attitude, her spirit, determine in large measure what the atmosphere of the home shall be.

Wishing Won't Make It So

Do you wish a lot? Do you wish your home was happier? Do you wish your husband and children were happier and more successful? I guess every wife and mother does and wishing does no harm but "wishing" does not "make it so." It takes action and plenty of it. To have happiness and contentment in your home, you have to create that spirit yourself by being happy yourself, by having faith in your family and letting them know they can have faith in you; by performing the everyday tasks gladly and well, by putting little surprises into everyday living, by little celebrations in the home, by being a real help-meet of a wife and an honest-to-goodness, old-fashioned mother.

What It Takes

This takes hard work in the way of keeping your house clean and neat and your family clean and neat and well fed.

It takes ingenuity to make everyday routine life more interesting and exciting.

It takes perseverance—to stick with a hard job day after day, even when things go wrong and you want to just say, "what's the use" and toss in the sponge.

It takes courage to tackle this job you've set for yourself in the face of the upheaval in the world at large and the confusion and uncertainty of the world at home.

It takes judgment and good management to keep a home on an even keel in this day of inflation and spiraling cost of living.

It takes cheerfulness to keep spirits high all year long.

And it takes love—a lot of love—to make you make the effort. When you love your own enough you do make the effort.

Of course there'll be failures for this new you. But at the end of the year when the score is totalled—when the victories are thrown into the bal-



ance and outweigh the failures, there's where that good feeling of triumph comes in.

Never Put Off Until—

Don't wait. Don't say, "I'll start tomorrow." Start today. The person who always says, "I'll start tomorrow," is like the little boy who went every day to a little brook. He always wanted to see what was on the other side but he was afraid to jump over for fear he'd fall in. Every day he'd say, "I'll jump tomorrow." When tomorrow came, he'd back off and run up to the edge of the brook, time and time again, but he never jumped. He grew to be an old, old man and he never saw what was on the other side of the brook. He was always going to jump "tomorrow."

Then there's another thing to remember. Wished-for things very, very seldom just come to people. As soon as we realize this fact, we have made a definite step toward getting it. And if we work hard enough and long enough and don't ever give up, we'll get what we want.

Honestly, I didn't know the "Worker's Wife" was going to wax so philosophical this month—but how about it girls? How about a "new you for a new year" and when 1948 rolls around to a close, you'll be able to say, "This was the best year of our lives."

"Cold-Weather Cook Book"

Cranberries are very plentiful this year. How about surprising your family next Sunday morning with hot

CRANBERRY MUFFINS

- ¾ cup fresh cranberries
- ½ cup sugar
- 2 cups flour
- ¾ tsp. salt
- 4 tps. baking powder
- 1 cup milk
- 1 egg beaten
- 3 tbsps. melted shortening

Cut cranberries in half and combine with half the sugar. Sift flour, measure and sift again with the rest of the dry ingredients. Combine the egg, well beaten, with the milk and add the melted shortening. Then add to the dry ingredients. Mix lightly and then stir in the sweetened cranberries. Bake in greased muffin pans in a hot oven for about 25 minutes. (Makes 12 muffins.)

* * *

Are you tired of serving potatoes for every meal? Your family will welcome the following old-fashioned favorite for a change.

RICE CAKES

To three beaten eggs, add 3 cups of cooked rice, a little pepper and salt, and mix well. Drop by spoonfuls in hot shortening in a frying pan. Brown slowly. Serve hot. Heated syrup makes a fine accompaniment.

For Our Auxiliaries

Ladies, we're starting a brand new year. This is the perfect time to start in afresh with your Auxiliary activities. Make a fresh New Year's resolution to buy union-made goods and make a mental note to keep up with friend husband on being informed on union matters as every good union wife should. We hear often of the splendid activities of our Auxiliaries but we would like to have more letters from you. We'd like ever so well too, to hear what kind of articles you'd like on your "Woman's Work" page of the JOURNAL. We aim to please so let us have your suggestions.

Here are two letters received recently summarizing activities of two of our Auxiliaries.

L. U. No. 11,
Los Angeles, Calif.

EDITOR:

I wish to report on activities of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Local Union No. 11. Installation of officers was held some time ago at a local cafe. Installed were Fern Hardy, president; Lena Marquardt, vice president; Myrl Wallace, secretary and Grace Maxwell, treasurer. All officers were re-elected except the vice president who did not wish to run again. So you can see that they enjoyed a successful term and we expect just that much more for the coming year. We had an excellent luncheon, held the installation and then cards were played. Mabel Bailey conducted the installation ceremony.

In July our group cooked and served a dinner for the Southern California Joint Conference and from all reports and all the compliments it was a highly successful affair.

Our ladies donated many hours of work to the Los Angeles Cancer Prevention Society helping to mail out folders and appeals for funds. An appeal has been made to our group to help with the mailing of Taft-Hartley literature and we will do what we can to help.

In September a beach party was held at Pacific Palisades for Auxiliary members, husbands and friends. It was a huge success and all attending had a very good time.

We are now in the full swing of our fall and winter activities. We held a Halloween social, and are going full speed ahead on our Christmas party for the children of the local. This year we plan to have a different kind of entertainment. Due to the enlarged membership we find it almost impossible to hold the old-fashioned Christmas party that we have always had. In its place we plan a puppet show and carol singing by the children in the audience. Of course Santa will be there with candy for the children. We are sure it will be a hit with them.

We are now discussing plans for a tea, the object—to try to gather together women who perhaps would like to join our Auxiliary. We intend

to work hard on this project and any women who would like to join our group should contact any of our officers or come to the meeting which is held the first Wednesday of the month. 12 o'clock noon at the local hall, 2300 West 7th Street.

We are looking forward to the coming year and expect to have many activities and we will look for suggestions and ideas from our sister Auxiliaries. We do so hope they will write in to the Worker often.

Sincerely,
ELTA HOLDERMAN.

L. U. No. 160,
Minneapolis, Minn.

EDITOR:

We are again writing you in regard to our Auxiliary.

We held our regular election October 16 in the Labor Temple. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. B. J. LaFerriere; vice president, Mrs. Emil Swanson; secretary, Mrs. John Eliasson; treasurer, Mrs. George Phillips. Executive board, Mrs. R. Prout, chairman, Mrs. G. Gerdin and Mrs. E. Rudolph; sergeant at arms, Mrs. William Unruh. Our annual banquet and installation of officers was held November 18 at 2424 Dupont Avenue South.

We held a white elephant sale at a recent meeting. A nice sum was received for our treasury. This was sponsored by past presidents and will probably be repeated this coming year.

A demonstrator exhibited Stanley products at one of our fall meetings. Ten per cent of all sales went to our Auxiliary.

Our annual picnic was held at the home of Ernest Kline. In September the members gathered for a noon luncheon at the Venice Cafe.

We sponsored a rummage sale November 8, a repeat of our May rummage sale. These rummage sales go over in a big way.

We hold our meetings on the third Thursday of each month at the Labor Temple, on the same day and place as the union meets. We are continuing our membership drive.

MRS. JOHN ELIASSON.

Forty-Hour Week is Under Attack

Congress Faces Fight Any Way It Goes in Meeting Problems Pending on Fair Labor Standards Act. Will Minimum Wage Be Raised This Session?

THE BATTLE lines have formed for action on Congress this session on the Fair Labor Standards Act. Labor generally, some Government officials and some business men want the law strengthened, the 40-hour work week retained, and the minimum wage of 40 cents an hour raised.

Conservative business, including the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and others want to lengthen the work week. There is a division of opinion among the business community as to the minimum wage proposals.

Must Act This Session

As a result of extensive hearings before Subcommittee No. 4 of the House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor, Congress has before it a variety of suggestions on which Congress must act this session.

Representative Samuel K. McConnell (Rep. Pa.), chairman of Subcommittee No. 4 said recently that legislation to abolish the Wage-Hour Act has no chance of passage. He was commenting on H. R. 4599, a bill introduced by Representative Max Schwabe (Rep. Mo.) for an outright repeal of the law.

Labor leaders fear, however, that the attacks on the Fair Labor Standards Act will take the form of crippling revisions and amendments. The testimony before the House subcommittee would indicate that this procedure is the one to be used by opponents of the law. This technique was employed to wreck price control and to lead eventually to the enactment of the Taft-Hartley law. Hence, labor feels that it must be vigilant in watching for amendments which would wreck the protections set up by the law, first enacted in 1938.

Battle on Wage Coming

The stage is set for a joined battle on the ten-year-old law along certain specific lines, according to the testimony of dozens of representatives of labor, management and business, who have appeared to offer testimony on amendments. The chief points at issue are: will the minimum wage be raised? Will coverage be extended? Will further exemptions be passed to weaken the law? Will the 40-hour work week remain?

A number of bills designed to raise the wage minimum have been introduced by members of Congress. Most of these bills would provide for a progressive increase in a minimum to 60 cents then to 65, 70 and up to 75 cents. All bills would not lift the minimum to 75 cents over the next two or three years, however. Bills raising the minimum have been introduced by Representatives Ray J. Madden (Dem. Ind.); Gerald W. Landis (Rep. Ind.); Emanuel Celler (Dem. N. Y.); Chet Holifield (Dem. Calif.); Marty T. Norton (Dem. N. J.); Melvin Price (Dem. Ill.); Horace Seely-Brown (Rep. Conn.) and others.

Our Counsel Testifies

Weighty reasons for any changes in the regulations of the Fair Labor Standards Law should be apparent before any revisions are made, according to Louis Sherman, General Counsel of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Mr. Sherman presented the views of the I. B. E. W. in hearings held by the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. The hearings were called by the Administrator to consider proposed revisions of regulations interpreting the status of "executive, administrative, and professional" employees.

Citing the legislative history of the Fair Labor Standards law, the report on which the regulations are based, and the ruling of Major General Philip B. Fleming, former Administrator, Mr. Sherman said "changes in language (of the regulations) should not be made unless there are very weighty reasons for such a change."

Continuing the General Counsel said, "This consideration, of course, does not apply to the determination of the dollar amount in the regulations. Any change there does not involve any problem of certainty or uncertainty, it relates rather to the problem of bringing the current regulations up-to-date in view of the inflationary process which has been going on since these regulations have been promulgated."

Further support in the present regulations were pointed out by the I. B. E. W. representative who said, "It must be noted that Congress has apparently considered the regulations a fairly good job because you will find that the definition of professional employee in the Taft-Hartley Act has been drawn verbatim from certain sections of the definition contained in Regulations, Part 541."

One of the most effective presentations in behalf of a higher minimum wage, according to Washington observers, was given by Walter Mason, national legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor. In presenting the official position of the A. F. of L. Mr. Mason said: "I am calling upon this committee to face reality—to acknowledge that the present 40-cent an hour minimum rate no longer carries out our national wage policy and to take corrective action necessary to make this policy effective. The American Federation of Labor is proposing the immediate increase in the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour. We do not feel that this proposed minimum will provide the standard of living contemplated by the original act. It is, however, what is needed immediately to correct the gross inequities which now exist."

The A. F. of L. representative told the committee that less than two million workers or under 3 per cent of present employment would be affected by the minimum rate increase.

Business Has Arguments

One of the chief arguments advanced in the hearings by many business witnesses declared that the minimum wage provisions and 40-hour week are retarding production at a time when we need maximum output to fight inflation.

Answering this argument, Mr. Mason said, "... if there is anything clear from history, it is that high wages, high production, and good profits go hand-in-hand. While high production means higher wages are possible, it is also true that high wages are essential for the movement of production to even higher levels, with higher profit for management. High wages result in high production because of greater purchasing power and because a satisfied, healthy worker is a good worker. When wages are low, the reverse is true."

Would Amend Law

Some business reactionaries believing that it will be impossible to delete the minimum wage proposals from the law, are making efforts to remove large groups of workers from its protection through exemption amendments. Of the 60 million persons employed in the U. S., more than 20 million are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. Of the 20 million covered, the Department of Labor estimates that 1.8 million receive less than 75 cents an hour and between 900,000 and a million receive less than 65 cents. Tobacco, lumber, and textiles are major industries affected by the

(Continued on page 38)

Questions and Answers

1—Q. How many 200 watt lamps can be installed on a 15 ampere circuit in a store?

A. According to Section 2116 of the N.E.C., for this type of occupancy the minimum unit load shall be increased by 25 per cent, the intent being to limit the load on the branch circuit to not over 80 per cent of its carrying capacity. This same rule is intended to apply where the actual load is given:

On a 115 volt 15 ampere branch circuit, the actual load would be limited to 12 amperes or $115 \text{ volts} \times 12 \text{ amperes} = 1380 \text{ watts}$ allowing 6—200 watt lamps.

On a 120 volt 15 ampere branch circuit $120 \text{ volts} \times 12 \text{ amperes} = 1440 \text{ watts}$ allowing 7—200 watt lamps.

2—Q. Can plug fuses be used as branch circuit overcurrent protection for a 3 phase motor?

A. According to Section 2403: If the branch circuit is part of a system having a grounded neutral, and having no conductor at more than 150 volts to ground, plug fuses may be used for this purpose if Section 4342 is also complied with.

3—Q. In a store occupancy where the load has been computed on a watts per square foot basis, does this include wall receptacles also? If not, how is this load to be added?

A. According to Section 2116-A-1 the receptacle outlets in dwelling occupancies (other than those specified in Section 2115-b) may be considered as outlets for general illumination, and no additional load need be included for such outlets. The provisions of Section 2116-b shall apply to all other receptacle outlets; in this case 1.5 amperes per outlet for all 15 ampere wall receptacles.

Thus on a 115—230 volt system where 10 such outlets are to be added, multiply $10 \times 1.5 \text{ amperes} \times 115 \text{ volts} = 1725 \text{ watts}$.

4—Q. What is the number of the Article of the 1947 Code which covers wiring for signal and communication systems?

A. New Article 725; "Remote Control, Low Energy and Signal Circuits." This replaces Article 800 in the 1940 Code entitled "Signal and Control Systems."

5—Q. What does Article 725 cover?

A. It applies to remote control, low energy power circuits and any electrical circuit which supplies energy to any device which gives any type of recognizable signal such as circuits serving code-calling systems, buzzers,

bells, signal lights, etc. The provisions of the article do not apply to any portion of the wiring which is an integral part of such a device itself.

6—Q. What classes of circuits are covered by Article 725?

A. The classes are numbered: Class 1 and Class 2.

7—Q. What is covered by Class 1?

A. Remote control circuits to safety-control devices wherein any failure of the circuit would result in the introduction of a direct hazard of fire or to human life. Room thermostats, service hot water temperature regulating devices and such devices used in domestic heating are not considered to come under Class 1's provisions.

8—Q. Do remote control and signal circuits which use conductors in the same cable with communication circuits come under the provisions of Article 725?

A. No. These are considered communications circuits and are covered by the provisions of Article 800.

9—Q. Is overcurrent protection required by the code on all Class 1 circuits, remote control or signal, main or branch?

A. No. Overcurrent protection is required only in the event the overrating voltage exceeds 30 volts.

NEW FEATURE BEGUN

It is the present intention of the Editor to continue this Question and Answer page as a regular monthly feature. It is felt such a page, in addition to its educational value, will serve a useful purpose in encouraging interest in technical matters. Serious members will find its subject matter varied and interesting.

However, it is necessary that interest be shown by the membership. Questions should be sent in by those interested. Experts will ferret out the answers. Send in your question right away. Address it to "Question Editor," THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

10—Q. If the voltage is over 30 volts and overcurrent protection is demanded, where should it be applied?

A. At the point where the conductor to be protected receives its supply unless the overcurrent device protecting a larger conductor also protects a smaller conductor. (See Tables 1 and 2, Chapter 10, N.E.C.A. Code.)

11—Q. Is a ground required on Class 1 remote control and signal circuits?

A. Yes; in accordance with provisions of Article 250.

12—Q. What type of insulation is permitted for Class 1 circuits?

A. Conductors No. 18 and 16 shall have insulation at least equal to RF-32 or TF fixture wire for installations in raceways or cables approved for control use. In flexible cords, insulation shall comply with Article 400.

13—Q. What does Class 2 circuits cover?

A. These circuits are divided up as follows:

(a) All circuits operating at not more than 15 volts and having overcurrent protection of not more than 5 amperes rating. If the current supply is from a transformer or other device with inherent current-limiting characteristics and approved for the purpose, or from storage batteries, the overcurrent protection may be eliminated.

(b) Circuits overrating at more than 30 volts but not over 60 volts and having overcurrent protection of not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ amperes rating. If the current supply is from a transformer or other device with inherent current-limiting characteristics, the overcurrent protection may be omitted.

(c) Circuits operating at more than 60 volts but not more than 150 volts and having overcurrent protection of not more than 1 ampere rating, providing that such circuits are equipped with current-limiting devices other than overcurrent protection which will limit the current, as a result of a fault, to not in excess of 1 ampere.

14—Q. Can conductors for Class 2 remote control circuits be installed in the same raceways with light and power circuits?

A. No.

15—Q. What section of the NE Code covers "Communications Systems"? What does it include?

A. Article 800. It includes Fire Alarm Systems, Watchman's Systems, Burglar Alarm Systems and Sprinkler Alarm Systems.

Mistaken Identity

A gravedigger, absorbed in his thoughts, dug a grave so deep he couldn't get out. Came nightfall and the evening chill, and his predicament became more and more uncomfortable.

He shouted for help and at last attracted the attention of a drunk.

"Get me out of here," he shouted, "I'm cold."

The drunk looked into the grave and finally distinguished the form of the uncomfortable gravedigger.

"No wonder you're cold," he said. "You haven't any dirt on you."

FRANK LOOMIS,
L. U. No. 306.

Dog Daze

Slug: "What make of mut you got there?"

Stub: "That's a wire-whisker Plier Pooch."

Slug: "Never heard of 'em."

Stub: "Well, he's part wire-hair and part Doberman Pinscher."

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. 18.

How True, How True!

A fellow was dragged from his wrecked car and taken to a nearby house.

"I can't help you," said the householder, "I'm not an M.D., but a veterinarian."

"You're just the fellow for me," said the injured man, "because I was a jackass to think I could do fifty with those thin tires."

FRANK LOOMIS,
L. U. No. 306.

1948

Had man but stored in his memory's lane
The sad events of a tragic past,
Had trying years been engraved on his brain,

And indelibly marked a place to last,
He would begin his erring ways to revise
And worldwide slaughter commit no more;

The fiercest scenes would float before his eyes

And keep him away from evil's door.

The torn and mangled torsos of all
Deprived of life at their very prime,
Would come to haunt his hardened soul,
To stay his hands from future crime.
And his sword be forged into a hoe,
Converted to tractors his mightiest tanks;

And death-belching bombers be sure to go,
Replaced with planes for peaceful ranks.

Our careless past was bought with price too great;
It's time for a better start in Forty-Eight!

A Bit o' Luck
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

Epitaph

Here lies what's left of Jacob Thorn
Who never failed to honk his horn;
Who always stopped at all red lights,
Was always glad to dim his brights.
He took the curves and corners, too,
Just like a thoughtful man should do,
And when a goof was wont to speed
Jake always let him grab the lead.
In fact, among the driving clan,



Folks all called Jake a careful man;
For thirty years he'd never failed
To use due caution where he sailed.
And that Jake lies now on this lot
Is due to one thing he forgot,
Forgot just once, the fault was Jake's,
His foot came down on worthless brakes.

TIP REYNOLDS,
L. U. No. 65.

Not to be Outdone

Once the great John L. visited an Archbishop. They had a very pleasant conversation. Upon John L.'s leaving the Archbishop shook his hand and said, "God bless you, John." John L. replied: "The same to you and many of them."

ROBERT H. SMELTZER,
L. U. No. 98.

Brother Kiefer has sent us the following little poem as a tribute to the superintendent. He states specifically, however, that he is not looking for a raise.

The Super

We don't say much of the super,
While wishing others the best of luck.
Let's first take a look around,
He's quite often in the muck.
He readily removes his vest,
When going gets a little rough,
Pitching in, he'll help you,
And will very seldom miff.
When a little valve is forgotten,
Sometimes causing a spill,
Who do you notice helping?
You're right, the super will.
Sometimes the job gets nasty,
You're really up a tree,
Don't foam up—let anger get you,
The super's the boy to see.
As we travel on in the future,
And wend our weary way,
Let's give a little thought to the super,
For he's a great guy any day!

ERNEST F. KIEFER,
L. U. No. 1049.

Something Good About You

Mrs. Humbert found this on her doorstep one morning and thought it was good enough to pass on. She doesn't know the author.

Wouldn't this old world be better
If the folks we meet would say,
"I know something good about you!"
And then treat us just that way?

Wouldn't it be fine and dandy
If each handclasp warm and true
Carried with it this assurance,
"I know something good about you!"

Wouldn't life be lots more happy
If the good that's in us all
Were the only thing about us
That folks bothered to recall?

Wouldn't life be lots more happy
If we praised the good we see?—
For there's such a lot of goodness
In the worst of you and me.

Wouldn't it be nice to practice
That fine way of thinking, too?—
You know something good about me!
I know something good about you!

MRS. HOWARD L. HUMBERT,
Wife of Brother Humbert, L. U. No. 711.

Memory of Last Night

An old-timer, formerly a member of L. U. No. 3, has sent us an old poem which he said has caused him to smile and he hopes it will bring a smile to those of the younger generation.

A shining mirror,
A polished bar,
A mirage of glasses,
Straws in a jar,
A nice young man
All dressed in white,
Was my recollection
Of last night.
A policeman strong
And a rumbling hack
Was my recollection of getting back.
The steps were slippery
And hard to climb.
I rested often,
Had lots of time.
An awkward keyhole
A misplaced chair,
Informed the family
That I was there.
A shoe on the stove
My hat on the floor,
I fell across the bed
They say I snore.
Next morning came
And bags of ice,
So necessary
To this life of vice.
But when the ice
Had cooled my brain,
Did I swear off?
No, got drunk again!

E. B. ("FEATHERHEAD") MILLER,
I. O.

Knew His Stuff

Little Willie was sent out to bring in the kittens. His father, hearing a shrill meowing, called out: "Don't hurt the kittens, Willie."

"I won't," Willie said. "I'm carrying them very careful by their stems."

Airport Lighting is on the Increase

New Developments in Lights for Airports to Call For Best Efforts of the Craft in Making Round-the-Clock Flying Day Both Possible and Safe.

ELECTRICITY and electricians are becoming increasingly important to the aviation industry of America as engineers and researchers seek methods to place flying on a 24-hour-day basis by overwhelming all but the worst flying weather.

Despite the development of electronic landing aids, experts agree there is no substitute for a pilot's vision during the crucial last seconds when an airliner comes roaring in for a landing.

By the development of high-intensity runway lights, it is hoped that all but the worst conditions of ceiling and visibility can be bested and contact landings made both day and night. The success or failure of the program and the degree of each lies in the efficiency and ingenuity of the lighting engineers and electricians of the nation.

Now there are over 1300 lighted airports in the U. S. Present plans are for many millions of dollars to be spent next year in lighting additional airports and in bringing the present lighting of many up to the newest and best standards. At present lighting has been devised which makes landings feasible when visibility has decreased to 2600 feet and ceilings had dropped to 300 feet. Few days have worse weather.

What Is Needed

There are certain recognized minimums for safe night operation of aircraft as laid down by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. If a field is to be lighted with the Federal Government participating in the cost, these minimums must be met. If commercial airlines operating in interstate commerce are to use the field, the minimums must be met.

L. C. Vipond, chief of the Lighting Division of the C. A. A., declares a field with scheduled operations should have:

1. A rotating beacon. This beacon will rotate at 6 r. p. m. and will be double-ended. One end will be clear and the opposite lense will be green. It will be mounted high enough for the beam to clear all surrounding obstructions such as administration buildings, hangars, etc. It will have a minimum beam of 1,600,000 candlepower in the

clear end of its 36-inch lens and is fitted with a 1000-watt lamp and automatic lamp changer.

The automatic lamp changer operates when the main lamp burns out. It replaces the burned lamp with a new one and positions the new lamp into focus. There is, in addition, a tell-tale relay which turns on obstruction lights on the beacon tower or a pilot lamp on the control board at the operations office when the lamp changer operates. The beacon is fitted with an automatic slip clutch which operates in the event the mechanism jams or freezes solid so the 1/6-h. p. motor will not be damaged.

Runway Lights

2. Medium-intensity runway lights. The C. A. A. prescribes that runway lights shall be placed on both sides of the runway or landing strip. These medium-intensity lights are ranged on both sides of the runway spaced opposite each other at 200-foot intervals. Each operates at 1000 candlepower with an asymmetric beam which directs the greater portion of the light toward the landing plane and toward the center of the runway. The horizontal center of the beam is elevated 6 degrees toward the landing plane.

The lights are elevated but in no instance may they be raised more than 30 inches. Any higher, they could be struck by a propeller with damage to the aircraft.

The average runway at a medium-sized airport such as might be found in Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Charleston, Spokane or Bridgeport would probably be about 4500 feet. This would mean 46 lights for the runway and better than 9000 feet of single-conductor buried cable. The average airport would have at least two runways so lighted and a third with high-intensity lighting, to be considered

later. This would mean 18,000 feet of cable and 92 runway lights plus home run leads for each runway.

3. Threshold lights. These lights would be installed on the same circuits. They are green lights placed across the ends of each runway to mark its limits.

Both the runway and threshold lights use a 6.6 ampere series circuit for their power supply. This type has several advantages for these 10,000-foot-long "loops." A single-conductor cable is used for this type of circuit, resulting in a considerable saving over the two or three-wire parallel circuit. In addition, each light burns at the same brightness since 6.6 amps is fed through each lighting unit. This is not true of the conventional multiple or parallel circuit where the farthest unit of the circuit burns dimmer than the unit closest to the supply, due to the progressive voltage drop. If a conventional or "straight" series circuit were used, the entire circuit would be open-circuited when one lamp failed. For this reason, an insulating transformer is used in the base of each lighting unit. This provides a permanent connection to the series circuit for continuity of the circuit and insulates the marker light from the higher load and "open circuit" voltages of the supply circuit.

"Pin and Jack" Connectors

The lighting fixture consists of a metal base with a 30 to 45 watt insulating transformer mounted inside. Connections to the transformer are made by "pin and jack" connectors so it may be easily removed for service. The standard for the light is mounted on the base and is fitted with a breakable coupling which fractures on any impact greater than two foot-pounds. A yellow sheet metal conical daylight marker is attached to the standard.



Dispatcher seated at the control board of the National Airport at Washington, D. C. Switches on the board control the runway lights, taxi lights, entrance lights for runways, and the brightness of many of them.

The lamps for the light have pre-focus bases and monoplane filaments to position the lamp exactly in place and assure correct light distribution.

In more elaborate installations, the transformer is housed in a concrete base for the metal receptacle described. In less expensive installations the manufacturer has constructed the transformer in such a manner that it may be simply buried in the ground and the leads spliced to the supply circuit. In this case the light standard is a metal L-stake driven into the ground. The rubber-sheathed cable is buried in a trench and back-filled.

"Wind Sock" Best

4. Lighted wind cone. No substitute has ever been found for the old "wind sock." Not only does it indicate the direction of the wind, but also the speed thereof.

This wind cone is the simple portion of an airport's lighting and is simply illuminated by four 200-watt angle reflectors mounted over the cone.

5. Obstruction lights. All obstructions, such as towers, hangars, etc., are marked at either end thereof by red lights. Specifications call for a 100-watt lamp in a red prismatic globe.

6. Taxi lights. These blue lights are placed opposite each other and line the lanes where planes taxi to and from the end of their landing runs and parking area. They are low-intensity lights. Exact spacing and specifications are of no particular interest in a survey of airport lighting. Suffice it to say that here, again, the services of expert electricians are necessary. The maintenance of these is perhaps a greater problem than any other light because so many of them are damaged by taxiing planes.

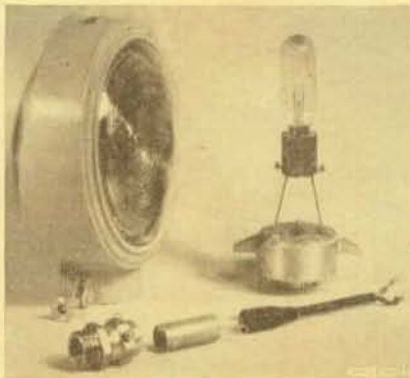


The Westinghouse uni-directional combination medium- and high-intensity lamp with the top open to show the lamp arrangement. Medium-intensity light is mounted on top of the opened cover. Both lights are sealed-beam units. Transformer is housed in integral base below fracture coupling.

7. High-intensity lights. These have purposely been left as the last item for our average-size lighted field. They are not necessary for C. A. A. acceptance of a field but are desirable because they make landings possible under weather conditions which would otherwise make landings impossible or unsafe.

The C. A. A. has prepared three specifications covering three types of these high intensity units. All are vast improvements over anything heretofore developed. The three types are: the uni-directional made primarily by Westinghouse and Revere, bi-directional made by American Gas Accumulator and Crouse-Hinds and the controllable beam type made by Line Materials Corp.

The first type, uni-directional, shines only toward the landing plane. The manufacturer claims this cuts down the background haze or halo occasioned by light shining on fog. Three controls are on the panel in the operations office: one for each high-intensity light circuit and one for a low-intensity bi-directional lighting circuit on the same fixture. It has, in all, five steps of candlepower intensities from 1000 c. p. to 100,000 c. p. The cable is of a three-conductor type and is buried directly in the ground.



An exploded view of one type of runway light; the bi-directional AGA lamp. Shown are the housing, the lamp itself with the monoplane filament, the connector and jack connector.

The second type, bi-directional, stresses economy of installation and maintenance combined with a wider beam spread. They point out they have a light with a variable brightness of from 1 per cent to 100 per cent of its rated 44,000 c. p. peak with only a single-conductor cable; hence less installation and maintenance expenses.

The third type is the most expensive of the three and is called the controllable-beam light. Essentially, it consists of a bi-directional variable-brightness light which may be "toed-in" or "toed-out" as weather conditions demand. The theory behind this practice is that a more concentrated light is desirable as weather conditions of visibility worsen. The



Many lives depend on constant and expert maintenance of airport lighting equipment. Here an electrician services a range light atop an airport tower. Below him is the 36-inch double-ended rotating beacon which is standard equipment at all fields with scheduled airliners operating from it.

light may be operated at reduced brightness in good weather. A small synchronous motor with a panel control operates the toe-in or toe-out. One three-conductor-cable is necessary for motor control and a single or double-conductor cable supplies current for the lamps.

A "median airport" such as we have imagined would normally install such high-intensity lights along its long runway; one which we may assume to be about 5600 feet. There would be, therefore, 58 of these lights needed plus 12 for threshold lights, making a total of 70 lights.

The C. A. A. has repeatedly stressed the importance of proper maintenance of lighting equipment; not only to protect the lives and property in flight but to protect the investment which has been made in field lighting.

According to B. A. Hemelt, assistant chief of the Lighting Division of the Office of Airports in the C. A. A., maintenance is a matter for skilled electricians only.

"Inasmuch as high voltage circuits are involved, maintenance of the lighting system should be entrusted only to an experienced and reliable electrician. The success or failure of the entire program (of airport lighting) will depend to a great extent upon his capabilities. Proper tools and a workshop are also of prime importance," declared Mr. Hemelt.

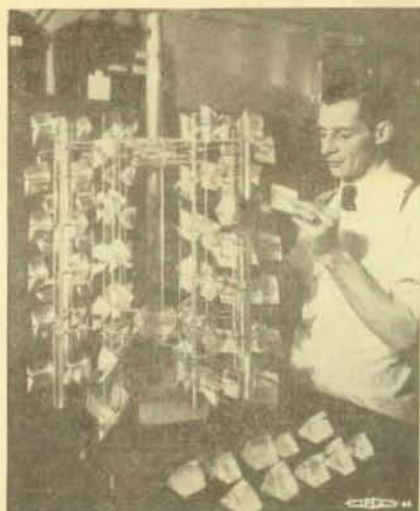
He said the electrician should be supplied with a copy of the "as-built" specifications of the lighting plant. He urged an early and complete inventory of the physical plant with a detailed inventory of the equipment by specifications and model numbers which

(Continued on page 39)

New Products on the Market

Home-Grown Crystals

Artificial crystals, grown in the laboratory from ordinary chemicals, are starting to be used in the nation's expanding telephone network as a substitute for scarce natural quartz.



Artificial Crystal Culture

In a few years, the artificial crystals are expected to replace as much as 90 per cent of the natural quartz used in long-distance telephone systems—and do as good a job as its scarce, natural brother. Some New York to St. Louis circuits are already operating with synthetic crystal units. Additional urgently-needed long-distance circuits are expected to go into operation appreciably earlier than otherwise possible as a result of development of the new "home-grown" crystal.

New Antenna System

A master television antenna, said to offer new possibilities in receiving, has recently been demonstrated in Philadelphia. The antenna is manufactured by the Multenna Company, 2601 Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.

The new antenna, consisting of three units, can accommodate up to 500 apartments, say the manufacturers. An advantage claimed for the new development is that the antenna does not discriminate in favor of any one type of receiver.

Magnifier Has Own Bulb

A new and practical reader-magnifier has been developed by E. W. Pike and Company of Elizabeth, N. J. This gadget is a reading glass which is used as the ordinary magnifying glass,

but this one is equipped with an electric illumination unit.

The glass has a light attached so the reader may enjoy both magnification plus direct light on the page. The light unit comes in both a battery and a plug-in cord model. The battery model has two standard batteries in the handle while the electric model has a cord which plugs into any 110-volt AC or DC outlet.

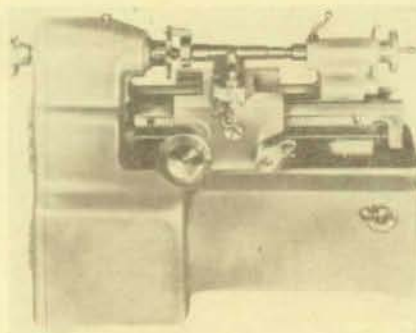
A "Seeing" Pencil

The National Research Council has sponsored the development of a new sensory electronic pencil. The principle used in the device is that of transmission of impulses from the printed page through the use of a photo-electric cell. The printed images are picked up by light and converted into sounds for each letter or image. More work remains to be done on the device, but it is said that the electronic pencil may prove of immense value to the blind.

Tiny Model Lathe

The Reginald Denny Industries, 5751 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., are distributors of a small lathe less than 10 inches in length designed for small precision work where accuracy is essential.

The turning lathe is less than 4 inches wide and is 6 1/4 inches high. The machine is constructed of steel, cast iron and aluminum alloy parts with gears of steel and brass.



Small Precision Lathe

The tiny lathe is useful for making small parts and tools, for use in the home workshop, laboratory, to the model builder and radio technician. It is available in a model equipped with a Universal motor for use in 105-120-volt AC or DC outlets.

Reginald Denny, who heads the organization, is known to many for his role in countless motion pictures, where he was a leading actor.

Versatile New Sander

A new, powerful sander and polisher, called the Clarke Duo, is being distributed by Diamond-Detroit, Inc., Detroit. Being extremely light in weight and low in cost this tool will open new opportunities for easing and speeding tasks in countless fields where sanding and polishing have heretofore been done by hand or by heavy sanders. This meets a recognized need between a heavy sander and no sander at all.



New Duo Sander

The Clarke Duo can be used in sanding and polishing boats, automobiles, furniture and woodwork. It will be welcomed by the hobbyist and by scores of other users for jobs around the factory, office, home, summer cottage, bar, hotel, and institution. It can be used on wood, metal or plastics.

It has a 115-volt motor that can be used on either AC or DC.

The machine weighs only four pounds and has easy-grip handle with convenient trigger switch. A 10-ft. rubber-covered extension cord is supplied. The disc rotates at 3000 rpm. with normal load and at 5000 rpm. when free.

Soldering Iron for Fine Work

The Hexacon Electric Company, Roselle Park, N. J., has recently brought out a new electric soldering iron particularly adaptable, says the firm, for fine soldering of instruments, electrical appliances, radios, etc.

The iron can be furnished with removable 1/8- or 1/4-inch diameter copper tips and in 40, 50 or 60 watts. It has a 6-ft. heater cord. The heating elements, which are replaceable, are nickel-chromium resistance wire.

AFL into Politics

(Continued from page 13)

workers of the nation, the final conference report said. The report closed with this conclusion:

"As stated at the recent A. F. of L. convention, if we are to serve most effectively the interests of the workers of the nation and adequately to meet the challenge presented by predatory and vested interests, we must then wholeheartedly respond to the urgency of the occasion and unitedly cooperate in the highest possible degree to the early attainment of the ends for which it is proposed to form and launch Labor's Educational and Political League—viz., the restoration of the rights of labor as heretofore enjoyed and the realization of a more sound and equitable labor relations policy on the part of our nation and a more wholesome life and fairer and more equitable distribution of the fruits of industry—of management and labor under a system of free enterprise, free trade unions and free workers."

"Historic Step"

The conference on the formation of Labor's Educational and Political League was one of the most historic steps ever taken by the American Federation of Labor. The following excerpts from the report unanimously adopted by the conference keynote the challenges facing labor in 1948:

"The United States Congress having placed unwarrantable and highly destructive limitations and restrictions upon the rights of wage earners to voluntary organization and their effective functioning in the industrial as well as the legislative and political fields, it is imperative that labor, organized as well as unorganized, meet this challenge of unwarrantable limitations and restrictions upon the rights and liberties of the workers of America.

"The enactment of the Taft-Hartley law has not only awakened a greater interest in political action on the part of labor; indeed, its provisions, particularly as they relate to political activities on the part of our trade unions make it imperative for labor to organize in the political field under terms and conditions required by the Taft-Hartley law if we are to re-establish the rights of the workers of America to free and voluntary organization for mutual benefit and advancement and for their full participation in all matters affecting the well-being of wage earners and the welfare of the public good. At no previous time in history have the rank and file members, as well as the leaders of labor been so aroused as at present to the imperative need of organization on the political field.

"The real import of the Taft-Hartley law has, as yet, not been experienced. This is fast coming to pass as more and more of our trade unions, as well as fair employers and managers of industry come to conference for purposes of continuing their former peaceful and cooperative relations and under terms and conditions heretofore held perfectly proper and legal and tested by time and experience as safe and sound from every point of view. It is difficult to understand that that which was constitutional, right, sound and proper yesterday should be unlawful and unsound today. An immediate result has already developed wherein bitter feeling has increased and wherein both management and labor are resorting to various devices and subterfuges to evade and avoid an ill-conceived, obnoxious, unworkable and destructive Congressional enactment. Legislation that drives workers and management to resort to such methods is certainly not in the interests of the public good and does not make for industrial stability."

All Slave Labor Should Be Probed

The American Federation of Labor has proposed that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations consider a proposal that the United Nations make an inquiry into slave labor throughout the world.

The proposal was made by Matthew Woll, chairman of the international relations committee of the AFL and a consultant to the United Nations.

Estimating that at least 10,000,000 persons were held in involuntary servitude by Russia, Mr. Woll indicated that the proposal was directed primarily against Russia.

In supporting his charges against the totalitarian governments, Mr. Woll made public a photostatic copy of a handbill which he said had been posted by the Czechoslovak Government in Maehrisch Schoenberg, an industrial district.

The handbill signed by an official of the "Office for the Protection of Labor" said that "all subjects of German race, regardless of sex, over 10 and not over 60 years of age, at present living in their homes or in labor camps" would be liable to compulsory labor.

The handbill further said that "Sabotage at work, deserting or shirking work or resisting the guards will be most severely punished, in grave cases even with the death penalty."

According to Mr. Woll, the proposal will come before the Economic and Security Council on the February 2 meeting. The request for the United Nations investigation follows action by the 1947 AFL convention in San Francisco.

Praise Marshall Plan

(Continued from page 16)

not accomplish it. War will not be escaped by dawdling or hiding our heads in the sand. War can be escaped only by taking intelligent preventive action.

Recent events in France and Italy show how short time is. The Communists hope to capture Western Europe for Moscow this winter.

Some Americans say: "Why not let these countries go Communist? The people will soon enough find out the Communists have nothing to offer and will turn them out." These people disregard the record which shows that once the Communists get into power there is no way short of war or violent revolt to break the iron grip. As we have seen in Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and other satellite states, the Communists quickly install the secret police and use terror, the firing squad and the Russian slave labor camps to suppress all civil liberties and political opposition. If the Communists are allowed to gain control in Western Europe, they will not be moved out very easily. Communists often speak of democracy but once they have come to power, they see to it that their will prevails regardless of the preference of the majority. Dictatorship, whether fascist or communist, laughs at its slaves.

To Cost \$4 Billion Yearly

The Marshall Plan will cost approximately four billion dollars a year for four years. At its peak, the late war cost us a quarter of a billion dollars each day. Thus, the annual cost of the Marshall Plan—the cost of protecting our hard-won victory—will not be more than what we willingly spent in just sixteen days of war.

The American Federation of Labor convention states the issue simply, and I believe, very aptly. This is what the convention, in an unanimous action, said: "The cost to the American people . . . will be small as compared to the alternative of an unaided Europe falling under totalitarian domination, with the ultimate possibility of war."

America must act quickly. Stalin doesn't want us to approve the Marshall Plan. It would be criminal stupidity to heed his counsel.

The Marshall Plan, promptly put into effect, can possibly keep Western Europe free and stop the forward surge of totalitarian slavery. It may save us hundreds of billions in dollars and save the lives of thousands of Americans. For all these reasons, the working people hope partisanship will be forgotten by Congress and they will act quickly and favorably on this most vital question.

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

Industry Has Not Kept the Promises It Made to Labor

L. U. 3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—A Prosperous and Happy New Year to all of you from all of us.

A good way NOT to begin the new year is to make a lot of resolutions that we know will not be kept. In fact breaking and not keeping promises and resolutions seems to be the order of the day rather than considering them the sacred things they should be. When and if the day comes when men again consider keeping a promise as a matter of honor, then this world will begin to be a better place to live in.

During the late war we railed against the fascism of Hitler and bragged loudly about our democracy, but what did we really have? When our Government put out its plans for defense preparations and asked the cooperation of industry in keeping costs within reason, what did industry do? It went on a sitdown strike until it got the guarantee of profits it wanted. The next thing was a promise to keep prices down if labor would promise to keep from asking wage increases. You all know what happened. Labor kept its promises. In fact plenty of pressure was used to see that it did. We had rationing and price control at the bottom but not at the top with all the opportunities for double dealing that provided for men to whom dollars meant more than honor.

These same men were the strongest advocates of comparatively small hourly wages and lots of overtime which gave them greater profits, kept the wage scale down so that at the end of the war, they hoped, they would be in a position to dictate to labor. This didn't work out as they expected so they went to work in a more subtle way. First they had to discredit the "New Deal" and everything that went with it, so they went to work on the O. P. A. When labor unions asked for reasonable wage increases in the face of rising living costs they were turned down by the Wage Adjustment Board, which was a branch of O. P. A. This aroused labor resentment against O. P. A. which was fanned into flame by millions of dollars worth of propaganda put out by industry which, to sum up briefly, promised reductions in prices if O. P. A. were done away with. It was done away with but were the promises kept? They were not. Came the Congressional elections of 1946 and we sent a new lot of representatives to Congress who were going "To do what the New Deal had been trying to do but do it better." Did they?

On international affairs they did a fair job but when it came to domestic affairs they refused to consider the National

Health and Hospitalization bill or to improve the Wage and Hour law and Social Security law, but they DID pass the Taft-Hartley Law and you know what that gets you, or do you? Again millions of dollars are being spent for propaganda to make us believe that the T-H bill is "Labor's Bill of Rights." Polls of all sorts are being taken to prove that the individual worker is in favor of it, such as the one in *Look Magazine* for September 30, 1947, which to the uninformed would be convincing. In *Look's* issue for December 9, 1947, they have another poll of the same type, again put out for the purpose of selling the idea that the T-H law is a popular one. This time they claim to have polled nearly 200 Congressmen as to the letters they have received from their constituents in reference to the T-H law. Those polled claim that 78.6 per cent of the letters received favor the bill. Of these only 23.2 per cent want it modified.

They claim that those polled are a true cross section of the membership and we do not have the means to disprove their statement, but if it is true it indicates that the individual member of organized labor is not yet aware of the danger to his welfare in this bill or else he believes that wishing will take the place of a letter to his Congressman. In every local union there are men who know the iniquities of this law, but too many of us are too interested in racing forms or sports columns to listen to the ones that warn of danger. Often they are ridiculed for being "worry warts," etc.

A year or two in attaining its ends doesn't mean a thing to industry, but a month or two without a job can have serious consequences for a working man. In the face of mechanical advancement we have battled through the years for shorter work days so that the worker could also get a share of such advances in more work opportunities and time to live as a human being should live and not like some work animal. This doesn't suit big business employers. They would rather have working people competing with each other for jobs.

To substantiate this we have only to look up the newspapers for November 26, 1947, to find that Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve System Board of Governors, in testifying before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, proposed "longer hours of work by labor to increase productivity, suspension of future demands for wage increases, VOLUNTARY reduction of prices by business." Where did you hear that "voluntary reduction of prices" before?

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

L. U. No. 11, Los Angeles, Speaks Out on Traveling

L. U. 11, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.— Looking forward to a Merry Christmas this year and for years to come, why not discuss the subject of our brothers from other locals with traveling cards who may drop in for a few days to pick up a road stake and move on?

We would like to read a statement in our JOURNAL, also hear the order from our business manager that the International President had issued a ruling that all brothers with five year or over "A" membership traveling cards hold seniority over all others such as "B" and "C" cards, etc.

Brothers, take notice, if you are thinking of coming out this way; work has slackened considerably and there are many fellows on the bench. Also, if you come anyway, be sure you have a place to stay because housing facilities are not to be found.

It would also be a good idea to notify our business manager if you are contemplating coming out here. He is George Elliott, 2316 W. Seventh Street, Los Angeles 6, Calif.

J. E. COXE, P. S.

• • •

Evansville Local Now Has Membership of About 500

L. U. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.—You have not heard from Local No. 16 for some time. If all locals were like 16 with regard to writing letters to the JOURNAL, there would be no letters in the JOURNAL. We don't seem to have a member who will take the time to write a few lines for the JOURNAL each month. I think any member should be glad to take time to write a few lines to our JOURNAL.

In the last five years the membership of Local No. 16 has been up and has come down again. We had a shipyard on the beautiful Ohio River. We built LST's. At one time Local No. 16 had 1,600 members working in this shipyard. We had also several of our members working as maintenance electricians in some of our other war plants in Evansville.

At the present time we have around 500 members and no doubt you are wondering what we did with all our other members; some of them have taken up other trades, some have withdrawal cards, while others have scattered throughout the United States and have taken travelers out of Local No. 16.

We have just received a five-cent raise for maintenance electricians at the Allison-Bedford Foundry, Bedford, Ind., a division of General Motors Corporation. The other crafts in this plant are CIO.

Work in Local No. 16 jurisdiction has been good. We have several members from other locals working in our jurisdiction. We always try to give them work until their feet get itchy to move on.

We are getting a few R. E. A. jobs lined up with the I. B. E. W. We should work hard on R. E. A. to get the line work which would mean more construction work for our contractors. We need linemen in our jurisdiction.

I wonder if all locals are having success in having their contractors sending

in the 1 per cent to the Benefit Fund. All I. B. E. W. members should try and sell their employers on sending in the 1 per cent to the Benefit Fund. We owe this to the members who have spent many years making conditions that we are enjoying today. Let us keep going until we have our employers sending in the 1 per cent to the Benefit Fund 100 per cent.

Lots of good luck to all.

GUY VAUGHN, B. M.

• • •

Register and Vote to Avoid Costly Strikes, is Plea

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Every American citizen should register so he can vote and be sure that you do vote, as your vote will count at the elections to put in office men who are willing and capable of putting this sick world back on its feet, and who will not deprive the working people of their constitutional right to select men for office who will work for our benefit to bring about decent working conditions. The working people of this country have enough votes to elect or reject any candidate, if they will only take enough interest to study the records of the candidates running for public office and to back the men who will back them to obtain a decent living standard.

There is no need for costly strikes if we as voters exercise our rights as citizens and go to the polls on election day and vote for the men who will benefit you, while in office, by working for your interests. The time has come when you will be able to show that the working class of people have brains as well as brawn. Use that brain to vote.

As you all know Congress has the right to investigate any person or thing. Who will investigate Congress? Why, you and I, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Voter, so be sure to register in order to vote in the coming elections.

We all mourn the loss of our late Brother Charles Darmeron of New York Local Union No. 3 and formerly of Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W.

Try to drop out to see our good Brother Slim Mannel as he is still confined to his home. A visit from you would certainly be appreciated by him, as he still has Local Union No. 28 at heart and still thinks about the boys.

GEORGE COGSWELL, P. S.

• • •

The Radical of Today Is Conservative of Tomorrow

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—The radical of today is the conservative of tomorrow. No better example of this old saw could be brought to mind than that of C. I. O.'s Reuther attaining new and imposing heights politically and in executive control on a platform of cool conservatism. The savage attack on organized labor, of which the T-H Act is only a sample, has evidently caused a lot of deep thinking among the delegates from the rank and file who ordinarily are bored stiff with both extremes, as long as the wages are good.

In other words, the C. I. O. is growing up, and will, in time, become of age and stature of which our A. F. L. is disposed to boast a little at times, referring to our top-flight leaders as "old

women" or "old fossils" because they don't play Halloween with the national buggy any more. The C. I. O. house-cleaning comes a little late. The T-H Act and the Michigan Act No. 318 are already here like a couple of ugly and unreasonable coppers. They are armed with some nasty clauses which have no relation to Santa; and all the boys, good and bad, are going to get whacked plenty and put to bed early.

However, with Reuther's transformation and ascendancy comes the first and concrete approach to the solution of that perennial bugbear: jurisdiction over factory construction work. The U. A. W.-C. I. O. has approached the Detroit Building Trades Council with a white paper in hand seeking A. F. L. cooperation in a program of establishing jurisdictional committees in every plant where both are working. These plant committees are in turn to be responsible to and subject to so-called area committees which in turn will be responsible and subject to supreme state committees; the whole idea being patterned after our appeal courts with a view to reducing to a minimum the friction which has existed in the past.

The success or failure of such a commendable program as this will depend solely on the type of men who sit on such committees. The "all-or-nothing" attitude which we have more or less bluntly tried to assume in the past will have to be modified somewhat. Such modification will in no way indicate weakness, but a genuine desire on our part to eliminate from the mind of the factory owner the fear and threat of costly jurisdictional tie-ups if he proceeds with construction changes.

Absolute peace between the C. I. O. and A. F. L. in Detroit plants will engender confidence in everybody; and a give-and-take approach on the part of the Detroit Building Trades will let us into plants we never knew existed.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

• • •

Denver Writer Scores Our Complacent Air of Today

L. U. 68, DENVER, COLO.—When man does not plan for the future, then we are inclined to say he is irresponsible. When man says he has certain ideals in which he believes, but does nothing to further those ideals, then we are inclined to discount his word. When man sits idly by condoning practices that are undermining the welfare of the majority, then we are inclined to say he is a poor citizen. In fact, we can be positive about it and forcefully assert that this type of person, if allowed to gain and maintain control, will hasten the breakdown of our way of life.

These are no idle words, written merely to fill space. Neither are they intended to unduly excite the thoughtless person nor to be tossed aside by the unthinking. They are intended to bring about a realization on the part of membership that the time for intelligent, united action is now. We must realize that we have been out-manuevered in the recent past and if we are to unite in a common cause for the common good, we must understand the position in which we find ourselves today. We must see, because our jobs depend on it, why the national economy is getting out of balance. We must understand that increased wages, while a part,

is not the whole answer to what has the appearance of a "boom or bust" period.

The complacent, satisfied attitude of so many is a reason why we are losing hard-won gains of the past; those gains bought by the blood and guts of pioneers in the labor movement. These men had an ideal for which they planned and fought; they found out, the hard way, that concentration of power and authority often lead to a selling out. The full use of democratic process is the preventative. Thomas Jefferson (letter, 1820) said: "I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome direction, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education." We must not lose our heritage for lack of not knowing what is going on.

We cannot expect anyone to do a job expertly without special training. That is the philosophy behind our training of apprentices. It is but the next logical step that we equip ourselves with the tools to fit ourselves for taking part in those things that directly affect our living; to especially influence public opinion. It seems improbable that the Taft-Hartley Act would have become law if public opinion did not favor it. Nor is this the only adverse legislation that is confronting labor today, for laws detrimental to labor have been passed in several states. Further, we must be constantly alert, or else standards that have been built up over long years will be torn down. We have not only pressure from the outside to resist, but forces inside that must be watched and fought.

How then can we fulfill the objects of the I. B. E. W. as set forth in the Constitution? This can be done by the establishment of a planned program, part of which should be:

1. To equip negotiating committees with the proper tools to evaluate trends, particularly building; to plan jobs for the membership a year hence, five years, 10 years; union policy and collective bargaining and others.
2. Equip officers to properly conduct meetings; on making reports; business management; laws affecting labor and others.
3. Equip membership with: labor history; function of the union; changes in code; new techniques and new materials; observance of union policy and law and others.

In this way, not only can the economic status of the Brotherhood be raised but also "the moral, intellectual and social conditions" and we can be justly proud of being a part of an honorable, worthwhile organization.

GLEN H. GILBERT, P. S.

• • •

Closed Shop Now Only for Doctors, Lawyers, Bankers

L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Now that the Thanksgiving turkey and all the trimmings that go with it have been packed away where they will do the most good, we all give thanks that we live in a country of such great abundance of material things.

Thankful as we are for these blessings, thankful as we are that our fore-

fathers were farsighted enough to establish the rights of humanity into a Bill of Rights among others so precious to us, we have not given them the thought nor practice in the sense our forefathers hoped.

We have all the reason in the world to be proud of our heritage but as the President's Committee on Civil Rights pointed out, "Pride is no substitute for steady and honest performance. That we are not performing our civic duties as we should is evidenced by instances of lack of interest and understanding in voting. There is still segregation based on race, color, creed and national origin. That we have too much concentrated power and wealth among a few where there is plenty for all, we know, and that there is not equal opportunity for all, though that has been so widely advertised. You must know the right people at the right time in the right places if you would become one of the favored few.

There are those humans who would deny us collective rights. Congress through the Taft-Hartley law denies us protection against competition with low wages of anti-union shops or lower paid groups. Union treasuries can be drained by union haters, conniving industrialists and corporation lawyers by encouragement through the law to sue locals on any pretext. Each is free to seek court injunctions at government expense. Unions are now held responsible for any act of officers, steward or picket captain.

Without notice the labor board can get a court injunction against a union on charges filed by another union, union worker, stooge or stool pigeon, but no unfair labor practice charge against employer can be heard as long as one charge exists against a union.

Closed shops are forbidden except for doctors, lawyers and bankers, each of which must qualify before their association board before being admitted to practice, which is the identical reason for closed shops in union organizations.

The last session of Congress refused to consider the 40 cent to 60 cent minimum wage, but there is a rumor now they are willing to raise minimum wages but want to increase working hours from 40 to 45 hours at straight time per week.

They destroyed price controls, but I ask you, did prices drop as N. A. M. advertised? The radio and press have twisted the news of labor doings, sometimes not printing the whole story when it was in labor's favor. They have coaxed and flattered you as individual workers while frightening you as union members. Why?

What are you to do?

The Executive Council of the I. B. E. W. urges you:

1. Protect your union in every way you can. Stick to it as never before.
2. Inform yourself and all others of what has happened. Don't let yourselves or others be lulled or drugged into a state of indifference.
3. Register and have every voting member of your family register, also relatives.
4. When the time comes, vote and get all others to vote for those more friendly to labor.
5. Join and get others to join local committees and movements to get all union men and their families to register and vote.

6. If you can afford it, lay off Election Day and get others to do so.

7. Be willing to put money and physical effort into defeating your enemies. Don't be a N. A. M. fool!

This was printed in the November JOURNAL but will bear repeating.

That many of we humans have been somewhat lax in the practice of Christian thinking and living has had its responsibility with communism in what happens in these critical post-war times. That in the eagerness for worldly things other humans are disregarded and our neighbors become strangers. With Christmas at hand we may revert our thoughts to the birth of Christ, and why? Every Christian knows why and every Christian must search his soul and resolve to do something about helping in this world recovery, and "peace on earth to men of good will."

A very Merry Christmas.

FRED KING, P. S.

• • •

No. 212 Helped Put A.F.L. Man in City Council Seat

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—Here is Cincinnati's first letter for the New Year's JOURNAL.

I know the other locals around the country will be interested to know that we here in Cincinnati have been one of the numerous A. F. of L. locals to help put an A. F. of L. backed man into our city council. His name is Harry Procter and he has been in the Painters District Council for a quarter of a century. Procter now makes two labor men we have in Cincinnati's City Council. But the point I want to bring out is that by all the locals working together, and when I say work, it takes a lot of time and work, we helped put a man into a political position. But every one of the building trades locals or other union locals which helped to finance and worked to put Procter in office are very grateful for the result. If we can put one labor man in, it also proves labor, if solidly packed together, can also work with our International Officers to help beat down labor's very arch enemy, our Mr. Taft's famous bill which he seemingly has designed to help wreck what labor leaders, like Samuel Gompers, gave their very heart and soul and life for. So remember each and every labor man, when the time comes in your state to vote, remember the man who is against your union ideals and vote against him. Labor, when united, can and will beat the undesirable crawling elements which word a bill or law so that the average person cannot make out what it means, then try to cram it down our neck by saying he (Mr. Taft) created his bill for labor's benefit. What a joke!

And so now to some news of local interest.

First our sick list at this writing shows two of our members who were sick quite a while are now back at work, namely, John Neiberding and Clem Eibel. Good work boys. Hope you can stay on the job. George Huber and S. Keller are still on the doctor's list. Hope you both improve enough to get back in circulation soon. Hear Ed "Boots" Bender is laid up with the flu at present. Get over it

soon Boots! And Grover Alford is also on the ailing list at present.

And so to other news that we may have here and around Cincy.

I have a news item here about a marriage concerning one of our members. On November 15, 1947 at the Church of St. Lima, our brother member, Robert Weisenberger (son of Joseph Weisenberger) and Miss Mary Catherine Hamberg were united in holy matrimony. Robert and Mary, we wish you the best of luck and hope your marriage is a very, very happy one.

And here is a little note from your writer. As you know my wife and I have always had our two black dogs with us at all Local No. 212's picnics. I am very sorry to say that "Shadow," the oldest of the two dogs, was killed by an automobile Thanksgiving week. I know there are several persons in our local who are very fond of dogs so that is the main reason I mentioned this in the article, and also because Frank "Pete" Marty has always kidded me about taking the dogs out as an excuse to get out, so now I'll only be able to get out half of the time.

We are very sorry to report the death of Mrs. Archibale, wife of John (Jack) Archibale, associated with the Archibale Electric Company, one of our large contractors in Cincinnati. Our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family. May she rest in peace.

Our work here in Cincinnati is holding up very nicely and, as all locals all over the country wish, we hope our work can always be plentiful for all of our boys who are wanting to work steadily.

Well, I guess I have about covered it for this issue, so once more I shall say *au revoir* from Local No. 212's news hound,

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

• • •

No. 214 Consolidation Plan Moves Toward Completion

L. U. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.—The proposal for consolidation of the electricians working for the Omaha line, with Local No. 214, which has been discussed with International Vice President J. J. Duffy on numerous occasions, requesting his office to effect the terms that are acceptable within the constitutional rights of both locals for a consolidation, will finally be enacted into shape for action on or before January 1, 1948. The members of Local No. 214, will first revise some sections of their bylaws, complying with the International Office request and approval on all changes that are requisite to meet provision for a legal consolidation. The additional work placed upon the general chairman for an effective policing of the system has provided an incentive for the Executive Board of Local No. 214 to request that the members approve their recommendation that the office of financial secretary be created as a part-time job with some remuneration acceptable to the members' approval on this section. Almost all of the members remember that at one time we had a financial secretary separate from the office of general chairman, but due to weakness in the treasury and membership the offices were combined into one. Since then we have grown considerably in members and

wealth and the additional job will not be a burden for us to bear. The provision will read that compensation be paid for all services rendered and no danger that any time taken off will be paid by the local. This is the understanding upon acceptance by the member who is selected for office of financial secretary.

We are told by International Representative A. M. Corazza that at least 50 members are in good standing on the Omaha and there is a potential list of perhaps 40 more men who, with missionary effort by our general chairman, will be happy to enter into Local No. 214. Inasmuch as the general officers of the railroad supervise the Northwestern System, our local will be in a preferred position to give protection for all electrical employees on all matters of grievance and rate of pay and all working conditions.

In a local union's life tenure, however, there are lighter affairs such as parties, dances etc., prompted by the members' willingness to indulge in the social side of life and after the regular meeting held on October 28, 1947, the date was moved from the fourth Friday for the sake of convenience. One of our members, Earnest Doberstien, was honored by a group of his fellow workers upon the eve of his retirement from the yoke of labor. This was made possible by our pension and the Railroad Retirement Act. On behalf of the local, Brother Gebbie presented Brother Doberstien with a 20-year pin, a small token to show our appreciation to a kind, generous and faithful union member, one who has always been tolerant and considerate of his associates during the years of service given to the railroad. Other presents, including the party, were given by the electricians closely associated with Ernie at the Chicago Shops.

Hugo Gehr resigned from the Executive Board and Maurice A. Worley, the committee representative at California Coach Yards was selected to serve out the unexpired term of office, that is, until the next regular election of officers.

One of our members, Ben Allison, was promoted from the ranks to a job as supervisor of construction and maintenance for the system, and upon the behalf of his many friends who have worked with Brother Allison always finding him an able, willing worker, I extend our heartiest congratulations and trust that the loyalty he gave to all of our members will never waver with the position of added responsibility conferred upon him. With all human beings the primary joy of life is acceptance, approval, the sense of appreciation and companionship of our human comrades. Many men do not understand that the need for fellowship is really as deep as the need for food and so they go throughout life accepting many substitutes for genuine, warm, simple relatedness.

The attendance of so many members and their wives and sweethearts Saturday evening November 8, 1947 at the first party tendered by Local No. 214, in honor of the ladies exceeded the careful and thoughtful estimate when consideration was first given by the committee chosen to plan and execute the members' wishes to accord honor to the fair and better half. It was intended to be something different from the usual dances held for sordid profit and also to please our honored guests.

Brother Arbany Desbiens really knows

how to please; his superb arrangement of the entertainment consisting of the dance orchestra and soloist received fulsome praise from every one present. A buffet supper was served with every person helping himself and there were tables where friends and strangers could eat, relax and converse without restraint. The soloist rendered popular songs during supper and the generous applause that followed her final notes was convincing proof that her mezzo-soprano voice was as well appreciated by this audience as when formerly she sang to a Civic Opera crowd. Dancing followed the supper until a late hour.

Milwaukee was represented by Brother Monson and wife; Boone, Iowa, with Brother Riggs and wife; the farthest point by Brother Edmunson and wife, who drove from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to attend this gala affair. DeMoe, Carleton, Perkins and other members in Milwaukee conveyed their regrets that they were detained by business and were unable to attend. For the apprentices and older members and their wives who so unselfishly gave their assistance, we unanimously vote, thank you one and all.

The Electrical Workers on the Omaha are now affiliated with Local No. 214, one organization representing our men on the system. The balance remaining in their treasury after paying all of their obligations was transferred to the credit of Local No. 214 and more than covered any contingency arising from any death benefit occurring in the next two years applicable to the Omaha members. The resources of Local No. 214 were adequately protected before the merger; the International Vice President is the authority on all legislation affecting the members' welfare.

Applications for pensions for Brothers Oscar Gidlund and William Keefe have been approved by the International Executive Council. The notice appeared in the JOURNAL. I ask all of the members, isn't it gratifying to read an item that approves, rather than the unpleasant ones which state, application denied on account of failure to pay dues on time? Do not hesitate to write the officers if at any time serious and unfortunate circumstances should encumber you. Our duty is plainly stated in our obligation.

The new year of 1948 appears as one of confusion and I am reminded by John Selden in "Table Talk" that "In troubled water you can scarce see your face, or see it very little, till the water be quiet and stand still. So in troubled times you can see little truth; when times are quiet and settled, then truth appears." Best wishes to all members.

R. H. GEBBIE, P. S.

Ohio Labor Group Invites Stassen to Enter Primary

L. U. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO—Local No. 245, Toledo, Ohio extends to all the members of the Brotherhood best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Brothers Stephen LaPorte, Oliver Myers, and Vincent Wise have returned from attending the Fourth District meeting held recently in Baltimore, Md. They report a very interesting meeting with much discussion of the Taft-Hartley Act.

With politics so much in the limelight from now until next November we

have an item to report. The Toledo Central Labor Union, of which this local is an affiliate, has invited Harold Stassen to enter the Presidential primary election in the State of Ohio. At present writing no answer has been received but it would be interesting if he does enter. Wonder what Mr. Taft would think?

Thinking along political lines this reporter asks a question of his own. Instead of talking about defeating at the polls the legislators who passed the Taft-Hartley Act why not defeat the party that passed the Taft-Hartley Act? I wonder if that wouldn't be more to the interest of labor and the country as a whole. The "Old Guard" doesn't seem to be in tune with the times.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

Harry Haines is Named New Ann Arbor Business Manager

L. U. 252, ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Local No. 252 has a new business manager. Brother Harry Buxbridge has resigned and moved to Kalamazoo, Mich. Our Executive Board has made an excellent choice in selecting Brother Harry Haines to carry on as business manager. For those of you who might wish to correspond with him, Brother Haines' home address is 220 W. Summit, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Best wishes, Brother Haines, in your new job.

R. D. BOOROM, P. S.

309 Writer Sees Lesson in French Revolt Motto

L. U. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—*Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite.*

This motto was enunciated by the French, when, inspired by the American Revolution, they put a stop to oligarchy and tried to follow the example of the new world.

Liberty, equality, fraternity.

The first named is a right; we won that right after a hard fight. Equality and fraternity are two different words for the same thing. They are the duty, inseparable from the right. When duty remains unfulfilled, right becomes a mockery.

Men's reaction to the new born freedom was this: freedom, give us freedom, lots of it and untrammelled—equality . . . well—fraternity, we'll see how it fits in our scheme.

Freedom was to be cherished, kept strictly individual, restricted to the chosen and "superior" peoples, and we promoted selfishness. Patrick Henry said: "Give me liberty or give me death" and at the same time kept his slaves in bondage.

Fraternity—phooey. Equality, what's that? I am the better man and will give it. The battle royal started. Everyone scuffling and grubbing.

Nimrod, the old man with the money bags, was bound to reach his goal; that was his destiny, but he never made a success of himself. He went to school and found it very insipid, until as he was bored studying Latin, he came across this very brilliant gem: *Rem facias, rem: recte si possis, si non quocumque modo rem*—make money, money; honestly if possible, if not make it anyhow. Now, there was no need to study any more, this was the truth he had been searching

for. This was all he needed. With great enthusiasm he devoted his life to this lofty ideal.

Workers of all descriptions toiled and made money for him. Workers: manual, intellectual, designers, inventors, managers, salesmen, bookkeepers, lawyers. The money they made paid for hiring the best advertising talent in press and radio, bought newspapers, politics, and sandwich men, commentators, all singing Nimrod's praises. They made money for him, counted it and kept watch over it, and accounted for it to him. To be sure they received a fee that flows right back to Nimrod when they spend it.

There was little time left for him to enjoy. He had no friends, only pan-handlers. Poor old Nimrod pursued happiness but never caught it.

It would be useless to try depicting the rest of us; we know how we fare, and we fare better than Nimrod. Having no money we are still richer than he is. Let us not blame him; he also is a victim. He was born to become what he is—birth is no accident.

Providence smiles over the whole thing, knowing that if we learn it will be the hard way. It has given us so much, to be enjoyed when we are ready. If our freedom is not to perish, to be engulfed in the terrible maelstrom sweeping the world, we shall have to fulfill the duty which is part of the formula, and that duty is sweet. In a well ordered democracy, there is room for all to be happy and prosperous. Politicians would tell us different but we need not believe them. To keep this greatest country from harm, let us rewrite the formula as it should always have been—Fraternity, equality and so liberty.

RENE LAMBERT, P. S.

Shreveport Local Gets \$15 Per Month Raise for HCL

L. U. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.—Hello Electrical Workers all over these United States and Canada!

Here we are—way down here in the "Sunny South"—bragging as usual. It has been a long time since Local No. 329 has taken up its space in the WORKER so I will try and tell you good brothers how it goes down in Shreveport. As to the "Sunny South" it is raining and winter is just about here, kind of contradicts that "Sunny South" doesn't it?

Brothers, I am not going to talk politics—that is about all you hear this day and time—everybody seems to talk but no one seems to do anything about it. Only thing I will suggest is that every member be a qualified voter.

Well friends, I guess Local No. 329 has something to brag about—we now have two good brothers enjoying their old-age pensions: Brother H. T. Robinson and Brother R. C. Horn. There are several more of us on this job coming down the home stretch. No other lineman local in the South can make that statement.

Now I want to talk about the union a little. We are having very good attendance at meetings and have a membership of over 200 members. We also have two sister locals—one in East Texas and one in South Arkansas—working under the same agreement. Here in Shreveport we have plenty of work at present, inside and outside, but before I go too far, for

the benefit of those that have never been south—Local No. 329 is a lineman local. Of course Local No. 329 and Local No. 194 (the inside local) are on very friendly terms and that makes conditions better.

To talk about our working and living conditions—our working conditions are some of the best in the United States—salaries are fair but of course it is the same old story—groceries have "gone up." And there is something funny about us. We don't seem to be able to do without groceries, but to help out a little we had a meeting with the company officials a few weeks ago and obtained a raise of \$15 per month across the board. That isn't too much but it will buy a couple more "poke" chops. Now friends, as you know, these conditions didn't come on a silver platter—someone had to cause things to happen so here's where I take pleasure in bragging on each and every member in the jurisdiction of Shreveport, La.

Mr. F. M. Wilkes of the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company said he realized that groceries had gone up. There is one thing I like about Mr. Wilkes, he has always said if we could get him to promise anything he sure would stick to it. Now what we always worry about is to get him to promise. But so much for that—he hasn't been too hard to deal with.

Back to all the building around here: the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company built a new plant this year 20 miles out of Shreveport, and now are working on one in East Texas. Material has been scarce but we have weathered the storm. Plenty of other building is going on in Shreveport and "you all" know they are going to put electric lights in "them buildings." That means work for electrical workers. Just about every farm house in this part of Louisiana has lights. It may help out some in the food shortage, maybe the farmers can go on two shifts. Of course it helps me—I can just turn on a light and see how to feed

I. B. E. W. National Bowling Tournament

Local Union No. 1 of St. Louis, Mo., will be host for the 1948 fourth annual I. B. E. W. bowling tournament which will be held in St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, March 27, and Sunday, March 28, 1948.

All I. B. E. W. members are invited to participate in this great event, and teams must be composed of members of the Brotherhood only. Bowling teams desiring to participate, please correspond for entry blanks and further information with Edgar H. Lorenzen, 5840 Staley Avenue, St. Louis 23, Mo. Entries close midnight, February 15, 1948. The team event fee is \$10, doubles \$3, singles \$1, with each event costing \$1.50 per man to bowl.

Hotel reservations must accompany the entry blank, specifying the number of rooms desired and the guests who will occupy each room. Please write for your entry blanks and reservations as early as possible, so that the secretary can make the proper arrangements.

ROY ZELL, Publicity Chairman.

my pigs. About my pigs, a friend of mine, member of Local No. 194 (inside) took me over into Texas to his old stomping ground to get these pigs. They say they are a new and very fine breed of hogs but since I was raised in Arkansas that breed is nothing new to me.

About every five years is as often as I appear in the WORKER. If I get a reader for this letter I'll probably try again some day. Guess some of the readers will say that is "too often."

So long folks, "I'm going to the wagon yard"

Bye-bye, bye-bye—PAY YOUR DUES.

W. J. (STORMY) DAVIS, P. S.

Canada Bans Import of Food: Dominion Foods Dealers Up Prices

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONTARIO—The recent war was fought to maintain our way of life, our freedom of speech, free press, religious freedom, and all the other freedoms that we have always taken for granted, including the freedom to starve. Unfortunately it was also fought to maintain for the so-called rugged individualists and free enterprisers, the freedom to continue gouging the working people for more and more profits. Reasonable profits are necessary for our way of life, but when exorbitant profits are taken on such essentials as milk and bread, then it is quite evident that something is wrong with the system. It seems that humans are just naturally greedy and some means to curb their greediness is always necessary, either by competition, boycotts, or governmental control. A well-organized Housewives Union could do marvels in controlling prices.

The government of Canada recently proclaimed new laws governing the import and export of goods for Canada for the purpose of increasing Canada's credits in American dollars. The new laws included the banning of imports of fresh vegetables from the U. S. A. and they had scarcely made the announcement when dealers made an announcement of their own, which was to the effect that the price of Canadian vegetables, now free of American competition would be increased at once, in some cases as much as 50 per cent. However the Government having a fair idea of how the Canadian business man would react to the opportunity of a monopoly thus presented to them, immediately stated that controls would be put into effect on these commodities, and it had the effect of slowing up the mad scramble slightly.

Mr. Drew, the head of the reactionary Ontario government whose ambition seems to be to lead a reactionary Dominion government, is naturally making a political issue out of the situation and is telling the world at large want a bunch of numbskulls the Liberals are for doing such a thing and that he knows a much better way. One thing we can be fairly sure of and that is whatever plan he propounds, it is not designed to help the working people. Recently a Royal commission was set up to inquire into the price of milk, and the result of the inquiry was that milk prices were too high and they should be reduced. The Ontario government ignored this finding entirely and gave its consent to a further two-cents-a-quart increase as of Decem-

ber 1, 1947. That is an example of Mr. Drew's interest in the welfare of the working people of Ontario.

On November 18, Brothers Cecil Shaw, Borden Cochrane and myself attended a banquet which was held by Local No. 894 of Oshawa to mark the fifth anniversary of that local, and we had the pleasure of meeting a fine bunch of fellows. Although the membership is not large at present, they have the enthusiasm required to build a substantial organization and they are all in there because they want to be, not because they have to be which is too often the case.

The immigrants are still coming in droves, and at least 60 of them are working out of this local. There is no doubt these men are all electricians, but due to different methods of working and different trade names for material, they are pretty green at the beginning and a few of our members resent the fact that these men are put to work at journeyman's pay. As the city already has an overabundance of apprentices and would-be apprentices whose help many of our members insist on and seem to be lost without, it is not practical or advisable to put these immigrants to work as apprentices, and as this local has in the past had experiences with more than one class of journeyman wireman, which proved unsatisfactory, the most logical thing to do for the good of the local is to put them to work as journeymen. Anyway there is still lots of work for everyone and if this new tariff legislation doesn't put a crimp in building, prospects look good for some time yet.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

Massachusetts District Meets Lauded for Progress Made

L. U. 377, LYNN, MASS.—Coming back into print after quite an absence we find that most everything as far as work is concerned is about the same as in our last report, which by the way was to Brother Bugnizet whom we wish the very best of luck and well wishes in his retirement. His splendid record gives our Brotherhood something to be very proud of. By the same token the very best of luck to you, Brother Milne, in your new capacity.

This past week I had the pleasure of attending our second progress meeting at Hartford, Conn., and these new district meetings are really what they were set up for—progress. The reason is that from the first one which was in Boston to this present one, the progress was very obvious as to getting a larger interest in the other fellow's conditions, problems, and plans in which, through discussion, we all benefit. We can expect to go far with these meetings. Our very capable vice president, John Regan, has the insight to get speakers who can get to the meat of the present day problems.

Everyone in this area is busy on a 40-hour week basis with very little overtime coming through now. Although materials are still scarce, there are a number of proposed projects to be started in the near future. One of our recently completed projects, a new office building at the G. E. plant in Lynn, was a new venture for our industry, being a new construction deck job. It came out practically 100 per cent up to our expecta-

tions, giving us more labor with more outlets. The ruling of jurisdictional claims so far is quite satisfactory. In fact, in the very near future, don't be surprised if we wear top hats. It is a new field, though, and a very good one as far as commercial work goes.

In our last election we made a few changes. The officers now are: Gus Seaberg, president; Gramps Sewall, treasurer; Earl Smith, vice president; Harold Oliver, financial secretary; Ernest Forest, recording secretary; Robert Stanfelt and Don Pendleton, Executive Board. We of course returned Harold Oliver as business agent and I might add the best investment this local union ever had. We wish to express our thanks and well wishes for everything that our outgoing officers have done for us.

DON PENDLETON, P. S.

Explosion-Proof Wiring Shown Members of Port Arthur Local

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.—George B. Jameison, manager of the Houston district for the Crouse-Hinds Company, was here last week, putting on a demonstration of the newest developments in explosion-proof wiring installations, and pointing out pertinent points from the 1947 Code. About 100 of Local Union No. 390's members were on hand for the demonstration, which Mr. Jameison delivered in a very interesting and informative manner. All present expressed appreciation and felt that it was an evening profitably spent. After the demonstration refreshments were served by the Crouse-Hinds Company.

Mr. Ball of the law firm of Mullenix, Barbarian and Ball, which is retained by the Texas State Federation of Labor, was here this week, holding meetings with the members of the Port Arthur Building and Trades in connection with our Texas State anti-labor laws. The Electrical Workers over the state are taking the lead in raising the money to pay the retainer of this law firm for their council and prosecution of our very obnoxious and unjust state labor laws. Here at Local Union No. 390 we voted a voluntary assessment of \$5 per member and our Business Manager Joe A. Verret reports at this time almost 100 per cent response from our members.

Local Union No. 390 is putting on a poll tax drive and it is well organized, and clicking like a football team, and present indications are that each Local Union No. 390 member will have a poll tax and those with wives will have them for their wives. It is going to take the combined, organized and concentrated efforts of all organized labor, A. F. of L., C. I. O. and the various independents if organized labor is to survive the vicious attacks by unscrupulous politicians with their lust for power. First they pass laws making us powerless, then they are now working on getting public opinion on their side so they can take away our hard-fought-for social security system, and our overtime pay contracts.

Typical and consistent is this with Republican party motives, to make the value of the dollar as high as possible, and reduce the working man to starvation wages. Was anyone so blind as to be fooled by the Republican's tax reduction attempt? Oh yes, they were going to cut the taxes

of everyone; the worker might save \$100 a year while the big money men would save \$10,000 or even up to \$100,000 a year! Is this nation going to sit idly by and watch the Republicans reduce half of the nation's workers to starvation wages, and have the other half of our workers in bread lines before they will take an interest in their Government and do something about electing fair and honest men to Congress? We in organized labor have a beautiful heritage to uphold. What we had before the Republicans and their Taft-Hartley law, was built by honest effort, ardent fathering and personal self sacrifice of three or four generations of union men and their friends. Are we going to sit idly by and see the efforts of three or four generations of union men wiped out by a Congress which has more regard for the almighty dollar than they have for the future of these United States? The only way to prevent it is to get out and work for election of honest men who think more of the future of the United States than to wilfully plunge us into a bad depression, exposing our heritage of democracy to attacks by communism which could easily be the beginning of the end of democracy as we received it from our forefathers.

The women's bowling team, sponsored by Local Union No. 390 is still running in beautiful form. With the season not quite half over they have to their credit 23 wins against 10 losses. There are five girls on this team. There are 20 teams in the city and our team is entered in the Classic League in which there are no handicaps; you have to bowl it to get it. We have almost 100 per cent attendance of the team members for matches. The girls say with all those electricians sponsoring them they just can't let them down. So come on 390 members, neither can we let them down; let's all who can, be on hand for their weekly matches, Wednesday night, 8 o'clock, at the Luckie Bowling Lanes, and give them the support and encouragement a winning team is entitled to. Mae Hoffpaur, one of our team members and wife of our good brother "Pee Wee" is definitely a died-in-the-wool enthusiast and is giving free lessons in the fundamentals and fine points of bowling to a group of high school students at the Lanes every Sunday, 1 to 3 p. m., and she hopes that the school will take over sponsoring bowling competition.

Local Union No. 390's secretary-treasurer, E. C. Vickers' heart trouble has improved sufficiently that he has been able to return to his job as assistant foreman of the electrical department of the Texas Company, and now is off again on a three-weeks' paid vacation (having worked there over 20 years) and is reported to have gone deer hunting, and there was some question as to whether he was deer or deer hunting until it was definitely proved he had gone to the Big Thicket. Ha!

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

Waterbury Lists Names of Pioneer Local Members

L. U. 420, WATERBURY, CONN.—With your kind indulgence, we would like to include the names of our pioneers in this local as it pertains to our tenth anniversary celebration in October. Referring you back to the December issue

of the JOURNAL, we have listed the first 12 as they appeared on our charter and the following must be included with that group:

Louis Krasenics, Michael Craig, Art (Dutch) Kunkel, Harold McCain, Fred Austin, Jack Hanneigan, Joe Baren, Harry Hathaway (a polished after-dinner speaker), Jack Fenton, Cornelius Murphy, Alex Thomson, Harry Dutcher, Frank Beveridge, Jim Gorman, Joe Fenian (read about him last month), Tom Norris, Andy Stokes and Dan Casey.

Many of this group are engaged in active affairs of our local, not only through their officers' rating but also throughout the various units. As you know, we are pretty well scattered around the state.

As this is read around the nation, we shall be past the principal holidays of the year and looking forward to what 1948 holds for all of us. This will be determined in a large measure by what effort we shoulder the tasks laid before us. These tasks are with us now. Each and every local has its large and small grievances to settle with management. How they are done is the concern of that local.

But, in addition to the rising tide of inflation which holds perils for us all, we are faced with the Taft-Hartley law! Learn all you can concerning this infamous measure and be guided accordingly. N. A. M.-sponsored research institutes are already attempting to "explain" the law and tell us how "good" it is and that we have nothing to fear. They have also taken polls on a twisted wording of several features of this law and found them favored to their seasoning. Indeed, very plausible! However, the fact remains, neither Senator Taft nor Representative Hartley can give honest interpretations of their own bill!

We have got to get out of the small personal world of our own in which we live. Engage not only in more active interest and attendance at your regular meetings but, learn and study what goes on in your outside world. Public libraries in all our principal cities are crammed full of books dealing with labor-management problems, how to meet them; social science (a study in itself), and many up-to-the-minute booklets and pamphlets on economics.

To come back to fundamentals, we always like to quote men like Brother Fred Eich of Local Union No. 3: "Dollars were made for men—not men for dollars."

Regardless of whether they realize it, many of the JOURNAL correspondents have attained a brilliance of social science through years of actual study and application to the tasks or experiences they have gone through.

Let us stop mere lip-service to our elected leaders, figuring George will take care of it (he always has); our problems have grown nation-wide, so let us get behind the wheel! Unionism stands for unity, the time for personal glory has gone, the true unselfish spirit of teamwork must be our watchword in the coming days ahead.

Paternalism as practiced by some managements in the past has worked fine for the chosen few who, "parted their hair the right way" but, it is up to us today to see that this sort of dealing is relegated to ancient history. As individuals,

seek a better spirit of cooperation with our immediate foremen as this hinges on a closer understanding within the realm of collective bargaining; and never forget to abide by our contracts.

ALBERT F. DOUGHTY, P. S.

Vote Against Proponents Of T-H Law, Says No. 664

L. U. 664, NEW YORK, N. Y.—This is being written on Armistice Day, November 11, 1947. It is being written in Brooklyn, the home of the Dodgers, champions of the National League of Baseball. (Wait until next year.) Brooklyn may well be proud of the above as well as of many more things and accomplishments. Brooklyn is the greatest borough of the greatest city on earth. Brooklyn, the political sub-division of New York City, which has sent to the 79th and 80th Congresses as Representatives: Celler, Delaney (John J.) Heffernan, Keogh, O'Toole, Pfeifer, Rayfiel (now Federal judge), Rooney and Sommers—all Democrats and comprising the entire Congressional representation from Brooklyn. Brooklyn labor is exceedingly proud to inform the world and the electrical labor world in particular, that each and every one of the above named members of Congress from Brooklyn voted to uphold President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley bill. Unfortunately, as we all well know to our sorrow and deep regret, that in spite of the valiant efforts and votes of our Congressmen from Brooklyn against overriding the veto this unfair and vicious legislation became law to the great delight of the N. A. M.

In the July issue of *The American Federationist*, official monthly magazine of the A. F. of L., appears an article entitled "Congress Refuses to Listen." The reading and study of the above-referred-to article is strongly recommended in order to become better acquainted with the doings prior to the enactment of this taft-heartless law. It at first contemplated submitting the article in its entirety but became filled with a realization of our editor's limitation as to space.

The sponsors of the Taft-Hartley law and those voting in favor of its passage count on the well-known forgetfulness of labor and, judging from past forgetfulness of labor, they are fully justified in their thoughts. Let this be one time that labor will not forget. If there is one thing for us to forget it is party affiliation. Vote against those who voted to break up or render impotent and useless your local union. On this Armistice Day submerge your differences with other local unions, within your local unions or whatever else may be a hindrance or an obstacle to presenting a united front on Congressional Election Day. It may also be well for all of us to remember "there are two sides to every story." You may be sure the N. A. M. will let you hear the Taft-Hartley side. Search for and listen to our side.

J. C. TOOMEY, P. S.

Columbus Has Picnic, Rain, Parade and Apprentices

L. U. 683, COLUMBUS, OHIO—After several months, and not being able longer to get away with the alibi "nothing to

write about," I am back with news of Local Union No. 683.

The annual picnic was held at Oak Park, and although uninvited, old Jupe Pluvius was there aplenty and a soaking good time was had by all.

Local Union No. 683 had a swell turnout in the labor-management parade held here on October 2, with most of the members in the line of march, and several well-designed and illuminated floats. Congratulations to the parade committee.

Two of our members of long standing passed away in October. Brothers William Seaman and Fred Brooks died very suddenly and within a few days of each other. These were two fine gentlemen, mechanics and union men, and they will be greatly missed by all.

Our president, Jack Thornton is getting around, but has not reported for work. Brother Bob Nolan, who was injured last summer when a scaffold broke, has reported for work in the last few days.

Brother Tom Conroy took over the duties of assistant business manager on November 1, and with Business Manager Larison will attend the District Council at Baltimore, Md., on November 22 and 23.

The apprentice training program is in full swing with about 35 boys in attendance.

The Lustron Corporation, builders of prefabricated houses, located in one of the Curtiss-Wright buildings at Port Columbus, has entered into an agreement with the I. B. E. W.

A committee has been appointed and plans are under way for a stag party to be held on December 13, the 25th anniversary of Local Union No. 683's charter. This should be something to write about later.

Local Union No. 683 sends best wishes for a Happy New Year to all.

E. F. (PAPPY) WELKER, P. S.

Two Gary-Hammond Members Die Suddenly Week Apart

L. U. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND.—With sorrow and regret I must tell of the deaths of two of our oldest and most respected members. Brothers John (Jack) Waggoner and Gustave Schoop were taken by sudden death only one week apart. Jack Waggoner was hit by an automobile and Brother Schoop died of a heart attack. Brother Waggoner was a well-known figure in Indiana labor circles for many years and at various periods held all important offices in Local Union No. 697 and at one time was vice-president of the Indiana Federation of Labor. He was a man well found and a friend who always had a cordial word and smile for all who knew him. He will be sorely missed from our meetings and other occasions.

I understand that Jack as we all knew him was 69 years old at the time of his death. Brother Schoop was known and loved by all who associated with him in our local and by the citizens of Hammond where he spent his life. Gus will always live in our memories as a real man and his place will be hard to fill. He served at one time as city electrical inspector of

Hammond. He was 68 years of age. We shall miss him and his gentle humor.

Two grand guys have now deposited their "travelers" in a union far greater than ours and I believe that it was not necessary for them to pass an examination. Our deepest sympathy goes to their families in their hour of sorrow and it may be of some comfort for them if they can realize that Jack and Gus did not suffer on beds of pain for many months. They were taken so suddenly that a painful reaction was impossible. They have traveled the road that we all will take eventually to a home in the heavens not made by human hands. Words of consolation are so futile to those who have lost dear ones and only those who have experienced great grief can realize this.

Our industrial building program is booming along with more construction work looming in the future. This Calumet district is now in a neck-and-neck race with Pittsburgh which will determine which area will be the nation's steel mill center. We are already the oil refining center of the U. S., and Local Union No. 697 is playing an important part in the building activities of this district.

Our annual Christmas party was bigger and better than ever and was held in the Columbia School building. It is always a big success in every way and is an institution in our local.

By the time this letter is in print our No. 1 25-year club of the I. B. E. W. will have had its banquet at the Burkey Creek Country Club and all of the members will have spent a most pleasant evening.

Our bowling teams are "on the ball" this season and in our next letter, we will try to have the line-up.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

• • •

Pascagoula Writer Predicts Rationing Plan Disapproval

L. U. 733, PASCAGOULA, MISS.—I see by the papers that better than 60 per cent of those expressing themselves through the polls favored some form of rationing, but oh! we wonder what percentage of all the people would vote for any one rationing plan. Personally, I believe the detail plan or any specific plan would meet with wide disapproval. Of course, it is taken for granted that the law makers would improve the peacetime rationing plan over the wartime plan, but I would still want to know if they would use the same method and theory that they used in the session of Congress just adjourned. If so, my vote would be no. Then would come the companion bill, price control. Just wait until the "big shots" control prices downward. You will be too old to enjoy a good five-cent cigar. Prices were raised above the wage-earner's purse all during the war, and they told us they were doing away with price controls and everything would get cheaper, but they forgot the voluntary market controls. Things that should have been plentiful did not appear on the market and high prices went higher. Everything except the pay envelope.

Now this is the "two-bit" suggestion. Well it might be worth more than that to some few but certainly not to the wage-earner. Here it is, "the repeal of the overtime pay or the 40-hour-per-week law," with no premium pay for overtime with the bargaining power or weight

taken away by the Taft-Hartley law. Couldn't some people have a picnic? You guessed it, it would not be the working man.

I would love to see one poll taken of all the people, not just a few who happen to have a personal interest in the big topics of the day.

JOHN V. HALEY, P. S.

• • •

New 15-Room House Bought As Center for Chattanooga

L. U. 846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Happy days are ahead for members of Local Union No. 846. The local has bought a 15-room home. We will have our office, meeting hall, and a recreation room. The rest of the building will be rented out to roomers. Every local needs its own home. It seems the members are happy that Local Union No. 846 has been able to buy this home, and we are very proud of our local. Our new home is located at 616 Lindsay Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. If you are ever in Chattanooga we would like for you (our readers) to pay us a visit.

Local Union No. 846 has been having some real good meetings. We are having very fine crowds. Our attendance is very good and a great deal of good is done each meeting.

According to our members it seems that we will be able to make a very good showing at the coming elections of 1948. Our members are urging everyone to be ready to vote, and we are going to vote for the man who is for labor.

Estes Kefauver has announced that he will run for the Senate in 1948. He is one of the two men from Tennessee to vote against the Taft-Hartley Act. Of course he is 100 per cent for TVA, and Boss Crump has announced that he will be against Kefauver.

Another thing that we are proud of in our local is the conduct shown by the members who attend our meetings. In the past few months we have had new members and visitors from all parts of the country get up under the heading "good of the union" and say that they have never attended a meeting that was conducted as well and in as business-like a manner as Local Union No. 846's meetings.

I do not write to the JOURNAL very often and almost each meeting night I am put on the spot by members asking, "Why?" I was also asked to send a picture of some of our work and ask the JOURNAL to publish it. I am sending a picture of one of the many poles in this territory that is being brought up to date. As you look at the picture you can very easily see the chances a lineman takes and the conditions under which a lineman must work sometimes. The linemen in the picture are Brothers Sid Day (who is now a foreman at the Electric Power Board, and Mitchell Hatfield.

Mr. Editor, there are lots of our members who do not get the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL and our local has turned their names in, but still no JOURNAL. It would be appreciated if all members could get the JOURNAL, as some members say they have never gotten one and others say they get one once in a while. I get mine each month, so I don't know what the trouble might be but I do hope it is cleared up soon.

BOB BASKETTE, P. S.

Lubbock Backs Apprentices; Urges Poll Tax Payment

L. U. 850, LUBBOCK, TEX.—Our apprentice program has at last gotten back into classroom work for the winter and spring terms of school, after a lengthy delay due to the lack of a suitable instructor for the classroom. Shop cards were kept up to date during the summer months, assuring our apprentice training committee that the on-the-job part of the program was being adhered to. Our first classroom was conveyed on November 4, with nearly all of our original apprentices turning out and five additional enrollees. All are showing enthusiasm in their work and the more advanced apprentices are showing the results of their studies. Four of them have turned out with the tools during the summer and fall months and, according to our examining board, they made a very high average on their papers. The fellows who have turned out with the tools are as follows: Brothers, Leo Huckabay, Garrett Fox, Allen Mackey, and Cecil Manning. Congratulations to you, fellows, keep up the good work; the rest of us are going to have to step to keep up with you.

(Pay your poll tax and vote in '48.)

The Ladies Auxiliary of Local Union No. 850 held a Christmas party on the evening of December 16 for themselves and members of the local union. There was plenty of good eats and lots of fun for all, and of course old Saint Nick paid us a visit during the evening.

(Pay your poll tax and vote in '48.)

Local Union No. 850 has a new president at this writing. Brother H. C. Hamilton, who was elected to the chair last June with the regular slate of officers, has resigned in order to take the job of electrical work construction on the new dormitories out at Texas Tech College. And the Executive Board has appointed Brother A. B. Bryant as president to fill the unexpired term. Congratulations, Jack; we are all ready to support and help you in any way we can. And to you, H. C.: We are glad you have the job you have, but we sure miss you in our meetings and will be glad to see you back.

(Pay your poll tax and vote in '48.)

G. E. McCLELLAN, P. S.

• • •

Lake Charles Tells of an Active Membership of 300

L. U. 861, LAKE CHARLES, LA.—On Monday nights of the first and third weeks of each month in Lake Charles, La., if one strolls down Broad Street just off the main commercial blocks, one sees a great contingent of men entering a large, impressive building. On second glance, one notices that the building is that of I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 861 and these men are part of the 300 members of the very active organization.

Since the prewar year of 1942 when this group last reported to the JOURNAL, much history has been made. At that time Local Union No. 861 had only 35 members and was renting an inadequate building. Today the group has completed payment on a large and more convenient building. The building is a white two-story one of Colonial architecture. Plans have been made to provide recreation facilities and other conveniences.

The Electrical Workers'

The membership has increased to approximately 300. This increase has come about as a result of the cooperation of Local Union No. 861 with the metal trades unions in organizing unions in the many industries throughout southwest Louisiana. In these industries 98 per cent of the Electrical Workers have become members of I. B. E. W. Local No. 861.

During these years the wage scale has progressed from \$1.37 for five and one-half eight-hour days, with time and a half for all overtime to \$2 per hour for five eight-hour days and double time for all overtime, plus one hour for traveling time. During the work year there are eight recognized holidays, for which double time is received if they are worked.

Through negotiations "on-the-job" working conditions have been greatly improved in the various industrial plants.

The organization is very actively behind pro-labor legislation and just as actively tries to defeat anti-labor legislation. Active contact is kept with all local, state and federal officials in order to secure desirable legislation. Also, the members and their families are registered and ready to vote for the men who favor labor.

The active apprentice program was begun in September, 1946. Twenty-five men are participating in the program, which includes on-the-job training as well as classroom training at the Lake Charles Trade School. Mr. Joe Hidalgo is the instructor for the classes and has devoted a great deal of time and interest to see that these men are well trained. The present-day scarcity of skilled craftsmen make this a most valid program.

The cooperation of the officers of the organization has been a deciding factor in the progress that has been made. These officers are: Mr. Joseph Hidalgo, president; Mr. Bill Bernard, vice president; Mr. Bill Fournett, recording secretary; Mr. C. A. Dugas, financial secretary; Mr. Eddie Daigle, treasurer; Mr. T. K. Stitzlion, business agent. It is through the combined efforts of these officials and the entire membership of I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 861 that such a "live wire" program has been maintained.

If you're ever in southwest Louisiana, stop in at 611 Broad Street, where you will be welcome.

E. B. SMITH, P. S.

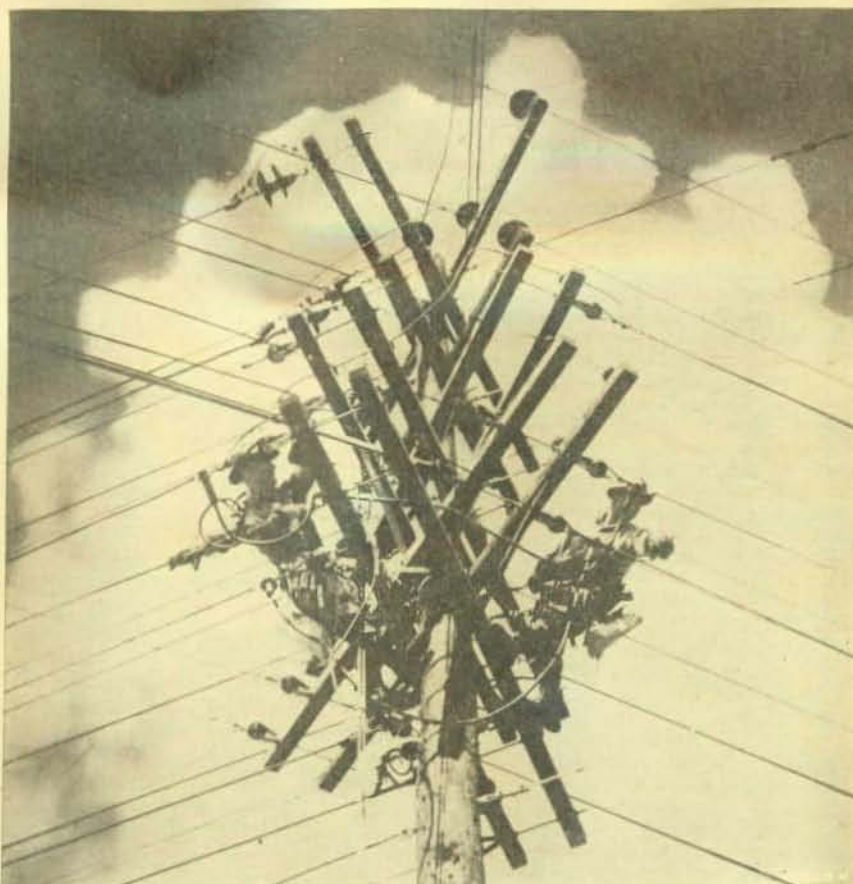
Chicago Faces Preparatory Work to Contract in March

L. U. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.—The dance held by this local was a success financially and as a get-together affair. Brother Austin should be complimented on arranging a successful party. The establishing of a "good-will" fund is one thing that this local has needed. Perhaps other dances or even card parties would increase this fund if not held too often.

The major interest of all members of the local at this time, of course, is preparatory work necessary for negotiations for a new contract to replace the present one which expires March 31, 1948. Members are looking forward to as satisfactory a contract as has been negotiated in the past.

General Motors has recently added an increased insurance plan to take care of its employees' dependents. They realize the first thing in the minds of most workmen is the welfare of their family. A

Modernization in Chattanooga



Excellent picture from Chattanooga shows Brothers Sid Day and Mitchell Hatfield at work on a maze of wires in modernization program.

workman free from worry is a good workman. Many firms handle the dependent problem through their pension plan.

JOSEPH J. OBRIECHT, P. S.

Baltimore Local Maps Plans For Action During New Year

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—A happy New Year and also a healthy and prosperous one is our heartfelt wish to all the I. B. E. W. members and their families, from the officers and members of Local Union No. 1383. This being January, 1948, this can be dedicated as your scribe's second anniversary as press secretary for Local Union No. 1383. Believe me, Brothers, the pen can be mightier than the sword, as someone wrote, but in our set-up we shall use it to promote friendship, good will, unity and, above all, brotherly love. From comments your scribe receives we are accomplishing our mission, so we shall carry on as long as our ink holds out.

This report reminds us that in the next two meetings—or in March, 1948—our charter will show five years, and we are still doing our share of our obligation. Our main objective is to have a full-time office force of financial secretary, business agent and clerks, and our own meeting hall; but, like everything else, a great deal of patience is needed. However, with our shoulders to the wheel, we may do that some day.

As far as the Coast Guard yard activi-

ties for 1947 are concerned, that is now a thing of the past, and history. We are starting to do things in 1948—that is now, this year.

And now our Flashy Flashes: Local Union No. 1383 at a recent meeting was honored by having Brothers Carl G. Scholtz, I. E. C. member, Fourth District, and business manager of Local Union No. 28, and Gordon M. Freeman, International Vice President, tender us an invitation to send two delegates to the progress meeting which was being held at a local hotel. We have complied with the request, and Delegates Cornelius Huhn and Ed Kohli will report to the next meeting of their activities.

Happy New Year!

R. SEARS, P. S.

W. L. Estes, Jr., Named to Succeed Vice Pres. Dailey

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—At the meeting on November 4 which was held in the Hanson A. A. clubhouse, the resignation of Vice President John Dailey of Boston was accepted and William L. Estes, Jr., was appointed to fill the post. It was also voted to use the clubrooms for our meetings. This is a central location and near the factory. At present, the rooms are not finished, and we must provide means of heating the place. We usually find enough enthusiasm to take care of that feature.

Now we are at the beginning of another month. Because our letter must be sent so far ahead of the printing, it is best not to mention which month. Autumn will be over and spring well on the way while we are seemingly harvesting our chestnuts.

We are glad to note that Avis Pierce came through a major operation safely, Fisher Ames has returned to work after a long illness, and Ralph A. Sampson and Herb Sayce both survived their honeymoons. At this time (you guess when) management is trying to eliminate a ground spray by using green or gray enamel sprayed directly on the steel. This would make a much lighter-weight product and, in our opinion (which nobody has asked) would make the enamel less apt to chip. At Wheeler's we have a fine group of workers (union members) and even the foremen are human. There is always something to grumble about and something about which to be glad. Paraphrasing Lincoln's famous lines, "You can find fault with something all of the time, and you can find fault with everything some of the time, but you can't find fault with everything all of the time" at Wheeler's.

There is a good chance nowadays to do something worthwhile. This is the atomic age in truth. Everywhere we look we find new inventions and new discoveries.

The cost of living would be cut to a minimum if we could solve the problems of housing, clothes and food.

During the war years there was an article in a magazine regarding the post-war house. Someone was planning houses built around a plastic bubble. This bubble was to be blown to the desired dimensions, doors and openings for ventilation provided, after which the bubble was to be coated with a cementlike material. This coating or finish was to be opalescent or translucent (or what you like to call it), so that there would be no need for windows to make the place light. This bubble house was a marvel (on paper). We wonder if any of these houses have been built or if they are still on paper.

Of course, the clothing for summer wear has been settled. The eternal triangle is the answer. One for mama's hair, another for a bra, and the third is for briefs. Even since longer skirts are fashionable, mama's leach costume is not too brief; and another triangle gives daddy some trunks.

So that leaves the necessity of inventing a food substitute. Nobody has ever invented a way for man to live and be healthy without eating. Of course, there are vitamin pills, but when one is hungry for pork chops and is given a pill—well, it seems as if the joy of living has gone. There is something about the aroma of food, and then there's the gravy; it usually has a certain something that no pill could ever substitute. It might cut down the cleaner's bill. A pill dropped on the vest or tie would roll off harmlessly. We would be able to keep our slender figures, and after a while our stomachs would be just a memory. We would get over the expensive habit of eating.

In the dim future Junior might be looking through an ancient book, perchance the dictionary, and ask his slender sire, "What's a stomach, Daddy?"

Daddy would answer, "A stomach, my son—oh, that was a pouch like the kangaroo has; men used to have them in pre-

historic days; the opening was inside the skin."

"They must have been in the way," Junior will remark.

"Well, yes, I expect they were, and yet they were handy for holding up the trousers," says Daddy.

"What's trousers, Daddy?", etc., etc., etc.

But all this is in the future; for now, let's get more money and buy more food. Eating is such fun, and what are we living for, anyway.

One good invention would be a smaller piece of paper with a greater monetary value for our weekly pay check.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

• • •

Hour Law Attacked

(Continued from page 22)

proposed amendments raising the minimum.

Congress has before it a long list of proposed exemptions. Some of these groups would be excluded from coverage by the act: farm equipment retailers, logging employees, supervisory employees, employees subject to collective bargaining, milk processing employees, buyers, service establishment employees, ice companies, employees paid \$75 per week or more, outside employees not subject to supervision, and many other groups.

Another target of attack by anti-labor groups has been the phrase in the law referring to employees "engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce." They say this phrase has been stretched out of the bounds of Congressional intent, but Wage-Hour Administrator William R. McComb has appeared before the committee to defend and explain the workings of the act.

Those who would strengthen the act would use the phrase "affecting commerce" instead of "engaged in commerce." Such a change would add more than a million wage-earners to the list now protected by the Fair Labor Standards law.

The battle on exemptions, thus comes down to a question of adding exemptions or of removing some. Anti-labor groups would add exemptions thereby taking millions from under the act while labor leaders would remove exemptions on large groups thereby increasing the number now covered.

The issues in the battle have emerged as the result of statements and testimony by interested groups. Labor leaders feel that the welfare of all labor rests on the welfare of the millions of unorganized and unprotected as well as on the protective achievements under the law attained by the organized. It is necessary, therefore, say the leaders, that all labor take an interest in the wage-hour law fight and advise their Congressmen and Senators to adopt the recommendations of the American Federation of Labor.

Scientific SHORTS

Yellow-orange coats are recommended for hunters because the armed services found yellow the most easily identified color at distances.

Good breeding has enabled Australia, with about one-sixth of the sheep in the world, to produce annually one-fourth of the world's fine wool supply.

Some 16,000,000 tons of corn cobs, now largely wasted in the United States each year, could be used to produce 1,500,000 tons of furfural, a chemical widely used in industrial processes.

Some 20,000 seal pups in the North Pacific have metal tags attached to their flippers by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the purpose of tagging them is to aid in studying migration routes and food habits.

Highway user taxes may be used only for highways in 19 states.

Both length and cell-wall construction determine the physical properties of cotton fiber.

"Daylight white" has been described as the light seen when looking at the sun when it is seen behind hazy clouds.

By use of the spectroscope, more than 60 of the 90-odd chemical elements have been found in the atmospheres of the stars.

Western Pennsylvania hopes to find untapped reserves of natural gas deep in the earth; over three score wells are now being drilled, some of which may go nearly two miles below the surface.

There are over 100 different kinds of rodents in the southwest desert country; they make life easier for rattlesnakes, furnishing burrows to protect them from the hot sun and food for their stomachs.

Fleeces weighing an average of 18 pounds and six ounces each were recently shorn off 900 wethers on a sheep ranch in Australia; this is twice the weight of wool carried by an average Australian or American sheep.

One rat will cause a food loss of from \$7.50 to \$10 a year.

Death Claims for the Month of November, 1947

L. U.	Name	Amount
659	Malcolm Phillips	\$475.00
1138	John W. Funk	1,000.00
1. O. (9)	Rudolph Hackema	1,000.00
23	Clovis J. Meron	1,000.00
684	Theodore F. Clink	300.00
702	Clyde R. Johnson	1,000.00
1. O. (481)	St. Elmo Hardesty	1,000.00
1. O. (6)	J. N. Parsons	1,000.00
1. O. (66)	Guy L. Cowan	1,000.00
231	John E. Wickham	300.00
1. O. (4)	J. W. Leedy	1,000.00
340	Andrew C. Platt	1,000.00
38	Amor D. Chambers	1,000.00
116	Clarence A. Cashen	1,000.00
369	Thomas Green	1,000.00
77	Swan V. Johnson	1,000.00
160	Ferdinand J. Pineault	1,000.00
760	Albert H. Bradshaw	1,000.00
659	Forest F. Eaton	1,000.00
12	Richard Clee	1,000.00
1. O. (73)	Gus Benson	1,000.00
295	Robert G. Lumpkin	1,000.00
22	Howard E. Howland	1,000.00
134	John T. Griffin	1,000.00
497	Paul Gaunt	1,000.00
549	Samuel J. Harvey	650.00
613	J. Max Eaton	1,000.00
934	F. J. Westmoreland	1,000.00
302	Basil L. Spurr	1,000.00
909	William D. McMahon	1,000.00
1. O. (214)	William J. Scanlan	1,000.00
104	George E. Taggart	1,000.00
1. O. (595)	J. G. Wallmann	1,000.00
53	Wesley H. Ira	1,000.00
1. O. (694)	E. M. Townsend	1,000.00
204	Ulys A. Rodden	1,000.00
16	Allen P. Rice	825.00
134	G. W. Jennings	1,000.00
702	Gerald E. Tevault	475.00
3	Jerry Zima	1,000.00
38	William Brooks	1,000.00
164	Kenneth H. Clancy	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	John H. Petermann	1,000.00
6	Edward J. Sheridan	1,000.00
995	Roy E. Maddux	1,000.00
731	Homer L. Mathews	1,000.00
1. O. (3)	A. R. Wilson	1,000.00
1. O. (713)	Edward J. Wagner	1,000.00
84	Louis H. Tegetmeier	1,000.00
1. O. (1091)	Bert Vance Jones, Jr.	300.00
18	George D. Brace	1,000.00
697	Austin R. Krause	1,000.00
1	John W. Waggoner	1,000.00
134	J. W. Weber	1,000.00
12	O. H. Dalin	1,000.00
18	Albert R. Loughmiller	1,000.00
1. O. (471)	Joseph R. Nixon	650.00
1. O. (152)	Waston Lyon	1,000.00
134	Florent J. Seguin	1,000.00
1. O. (65)	Parick J. Egan	1,000.00
1. O. (103)	Silvan R. Wilson	825.00
11	John J. Graham	1,000.00
910	Andrew Sigmund	1,000.00
1. O. (817)	Earl F. Gilbert	300.00
394	Orval H. Morrow	1,000.00
1. O. (36)	James T. Hogan	1,000.00
125	J. D. Stapleton	1,000.00
307	F. C. Green	1,000.00
1. O. (39)	A. A. Lucier	1,000.00
744	A. L. Hughes	1,000.00
1. O. (743)	J. J. Smith	950.00
734	R. J. Hartman	1,000.00
1032	W. S. Biggs	1,000.00
10	R. A. Montoure	1,000.00
1. O. (902)	F. I. McCormick	300.00
1. O. (77)	George Schultz	1,000.00
823	Maurice A. Goldsberry	1,000.00
9	Eugene B. Strain	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	Berkey E. Cover	1,000.00
1. O. (99)	Peter Stichter	1,000.00
31	John H. Dugan	1,000.00
3	Frank J. Maruska	1,000.00
752	Isidore Eigenbaum	1,000.00
124	Edward Stein	1,000.00
445	George W. Ross	650.00
948	Fred E. Maule	1,000.00
338	Albert S. Otis	1,000.00
271	John J. Mahaney	1,000.00
58	L. W. Hawkes	1,000.00
1. O. (11)	W. T. Dennis	1,000.00
77	Marcelo Cabanero	1,000.00
16	Alvin F. Afflerbaugh	1,000.00
542	James C. Parkins	1,000.00
888	Dennis R. Hart	1,000.00
1302	Roy H. Simpson	825.00
702	Vernon D. Calhoun	200.00
640	Walter J. Roland	1,000.00
3	Herbert H. Schaaf	1,000.00
1. O. (6)	Jacob M. Hart	650.00
326	Ralph W. Knotts	1,000.00
125	Henry E. Soltau	1,000.00
48	G. P. Goller	1,000.00
561	J. R. Scannell	1,000.00
880	F. W. Blanchard	1,000.00
22	F. E. Winters	1,000.00
744	Roger Montminy	825.00
3	Vic F. Rohmer	150.00
11	Joseph L. Berg	150.00
68	James W. Conrad	150.00
	Alexander Behmer	150.00
	Hugh H. Rodgers	150.00
	J. W. Johnson	150.00
	Harry A. Keys	150.00
		\$100,350.00

IN MEMORIAM

Carl W. Carlson, L. U. No. 1	Initiated September 16, 1938
John W. Weber, L. U. No. 1	Initiated March 1, 1913
Edward Yokela, L. U. No. 6	Initiated February 2, 1924
Luther Brown, L. U. No. 6	Initiated June 11, 1946
R. E. Maddux, L. U. No. 6	Initiated December 27, 1934
Richard Clee, L. U. No. 12	Initiated August 12, 1911
Allen P. Rice, L. U. No. 16	Initiated February 6, 1943
Roy Hunt Simpson, L. U. No. 16	Initiated February 12, 1943
Clovis J. Meron, Sr., L. U. No. 23	Initiated March 30, 1937
P. M. Anderson, L. U. No. 125	Initiated September 27, 1917
O. V. Kempff, L. U. No. 130	Initiated September 4, 1914
F. F. Fenasci, L. U. No. 130	Initiated March 4, 1920
P. N. Dobson, L. U. No. 130	Initiated January 3, 1947
J. Taranto, L. U. No. 130	Initiated June 21, 1918
Ferdinand J. Pineault, L. U. No. 160	Initiated March 23, 1937
Basil L. Spurr, L. U. No. 302	Initiated February 12, 1937
Ira B. Allen, L. U. No. 332	Initiated June 12, 1915

Neal A. Van Dam, L. U. No. 500	Initiated January 2, 1947
John D. Sharp, L. U. No. 558	Initiated September 28, 1933
Ralph W. Knotts, L. U. No. 640	Initiated November 16, 1939
Gerald E. Tevault, L. U. No. 702	Initiated March 9, 1945
John F. Williford, L. U. No. 702	Initiated January 9, 1942
Robert E. Ready, L. U. No. 702	Initiated March 30, 1946
Leo Krause, L. U. No. 713	Initiated May 9, 1941
Vic Rohmer, L. U. No. 880	Initiated October 16, 1942
Orville W. Morrow, L. U. No. 910	Initiated June 17, 1937
Roy G. Owen, L. U. No. 931	Initiated November 27, 1947
Max Scholz, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated August 2, 1937
Fred Wellman, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated February 1, 1947
Pauline Martin, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated June 1, 1943
Thomas L. Stacy, L. U. No. 1237	Initiated February 1, 1947
J. D. Banikonis, L. U. No. 1359	Initiated December 31, 1944
Rafael Valencia, L. U. No. 1476	Initiated November 5, 1945
John E. Fleming, L. U. No. 1515	Initiated February 20, 1947

Treasury Would Extend Social Security Scope

More than 11,000,000 persons would be blanketed in the Social Security system under plans under consideration by Congress.

The 11,000,000 are mostly self-employed persons and include retailers and professional people plus 3,500,000 hired farm workers and 2,600,000 domestic workers.

The Treasury Department has suggested that among the chief reasons for excluding these groups heretofore has been the lack of procedures whereby the social security taxes could be collected. The department feels now, its proposals suggested, that "administrative considerations no longer constitute an important barrier to expansion of coverage."

Details remain to be worked out and suitable recommendations made to Congress. Among the problems remaining is the degree of taxation to be imposed on the self-imposed since there would be no employer to make a contribution as there is in other situations. While this and other details are to be worked out, observers in Washington believe that the Treasury's proposals will be given serious study and consideration.

Airport Lighting Now On Increase

(Continued from page 26)

would permit rapid ordering of replacements. He said the inventory of spare parts should reflect at least 10 per cent of the total inventory; this to be varied according to experience.

"The first 'must' is a daily check of the equipment operation just before sunset," declared the C. A. A. official. "Any competent person can accomplish this check."

In maintenance experience, the most troublesome problems have been those occasioned by water and moisture seeping into the fixtures and the circuits. The C. A. A. advises the utmost care and precaution in installing the proper gaskets and safeguards and urges periodic megger tests to foretell natural cable deterioration. Many other aids to the electrician working on airport lighting are supplied by the Lighting Division of the Office of Airports.

It may be easily seen how great a part efficient electrical installers and maintenance men play in today's stepped-up aviation. This will be surpassed only by the parts these men will play in the aviation of tomorrow.

Labor Looks at Congress

(Continued from page 12)

under the Democrats. The Republicans named Congressman Halleck as their leader and he and Congressman Leslie C. Arends of Illinois carry, with Speaker Martin, the responsibility of keeping their party members "in line" in voting. Other leaders on the majority side are Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan and Francis Case of South Dakota, author of the Case bill, who are chairman and secretary of the Republican conference. Speaker Martin would become President in the event of death or resignation of President Truman, under a recently enacted Presidential succession law.

The Democratic leadership is entrusted to two experienced and able representatives, one from the South and the other from New England. Minority Leader Rayburn served as Speaker when the Democrats had control. Congressman John W. McCormack of Massachusetts is the Minority Whip. Both men have good records in the House and both voted to support the President in his veto of the Taft-Hartley bill.

Much of the fate of labor rests in the hands of these men. We, at

International Headquarters, feel that you should know these men and of their importance in the legislative processes.

We believe that by knowing these men and by knowing some of the problems which come before Congress all labor can work together toward accomplishing its legislative objectives. It is essential that we have the right kind of men in Congress—in every district of the United States.

Labor has a real responsibility in seeing that the right kind of men go to Congress. Only by registering and voting can we send the right kind of representation—men who will fight for the welfare of the working man.

Your leadership pledge to you an unceasing fight in behalf of labor's goals. We will leave no stone unturned in our efforts to see that labor gets proper protection and that labor makes progress in the coming months.

We pledge you our best efforts and we in turn are counting on every member for his best efforts in seeing that labor fares well in the Halls of Congress.

St. Louis Local Takes Voluntary Wage Slash

A volunteer wage cut of 50 cents an hour for 60 electrical fixture assemblers employed in St. Louis fixture plants, to restore the firms to an equitable competitive position, was part of a contract signed by 15 firms, it was announced.

Frank W. Jacobs, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said the assemblers were reduced from \$1.60 to \$1.10 an hour, largely on a showing that the scale for assemblers in other major cities is \$1.06 an hour.

"We had succeeded in building up wages for assemblers some years ago when assembling of ornate fixtures was a skilled job," Jacobs stated, "but with changes in production methods, St. Louis manufacturers were being penalized by the high scale.

"It was a tough issue to face. The wage cut was an unpopular issue, but was accepted finally by our members as a union responsibility to correct an inequity."

Middle East Nations Move To Raise Labor Standards

The first steps toward introducing labor standards as laid down by the International Labor Office have been taken by six nations of the Middle East.

At a recent meeting at Istanbul, Turkey, delegates from the six states—Turkey, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon, drew up a set of directives for their immediate objectives.

L. U. Official Receipts

The local union official receipts will be published in the JOURNAL every three months instead of every month as heretofore.

The dues receipts will be published in March, June, September and December. The publication of these receipts will include all receipts and will be so indicated with each three months' insertion.

U. S. Has Record Growth During Past 7½ Years

An increase of 10 per cent in population in the United States has taken place in the last seven and a half years, according to a recent announcement of the U. S. Census Bureau.

The present population (as of October 1, 1947) says the bureau, is 144,708,000 which includes personnel in the armed services. This group on October 1 included 587,000 overseas and 748,000 in the United States.

The 10 per cent gain in population tops the rate of increase from 1930-40 by nearly 3 per cent. For that period the population growth was 13,000,000 or 7.2 per cent.

Expert Advises Would-be Home Owners to Go Ahead

A housing consultant and an expert with housing agencies of the Government now feels that those wishing and able to build should proceed.

Miles Colean, who has written extensively in *Harper's Magazine* and other publications, in the December issue of *House Beautiful* magazine said that "If you are ready and can afford to go ahead, there is no reason for delay." This is a reversal of advice given by this expert a year ago.

He sees no prospect for any drastic change in 1948. He does say the "promise is much better—much better than it has been in any year since the war."

Notice to Financial Secretaries

Special requisition forms will be sent to local financial secretaries which will increase the speed and efficiency in ordering supplies. Under the new system, supplies will be ordered by form number instead of by name.

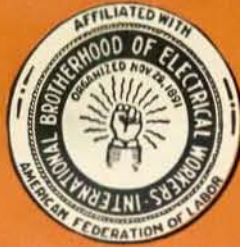
Secretaries, when ordering material, should submit the requisition in duplicate and make payments by check for supplies only.

J. SCOTT MILNE,
International Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

D. W. TRACY
International President

1948



J. SCOTT MILNE
International Secretary

JANUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						

MARCH

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

APRIL

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

MAY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

JUNE

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

JULY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

AUGUST

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

SEPTEMBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

OCTOBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

NOVEMBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

DECEMBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

"A union man carrying a card is not a good citizen
unless he upholds the institutions of our country."

—Samuel Gompers

Resolved:

That the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall, as an organization and as individuals, during 1948, stand in the forefront of the movement of organized labor. We will actively defend organized labor from inroads by both foreign and domestic enemies of any political stripe. We will continue to be, first, good Americans and, secondly, good members of organized labor.



1948